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STATEMENT MADE BY MR. VENISELOS ON FUTURE POLICY

Former Greek Premier Envisages
the Possibility of Returning
Even as a Minister Under
the Constantine Régime

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Eleutherios Veniselos, former Premier of Greece, has made his first statement concerning the part he may play in the future policy of Greece. At present he seeks only repose and is not prepared to take definite decisions, but he nevertheless envisages the possibility of returning, even as a minister under the Constantine régime. He puts the good of his country above all. He could not, however, at this moment accept any offer to participate in the government. That would constitute humiliation, not only for himself, but for his friends, which would be too great. But he does not rule out subsequent participation, provided there are constitutional changes which will prevent Constantine from imposing his personal will on the country.

There is still great uncertainty about the date of the meeting of allied ministers at Nice, where Mr. Veniselos is staying, but it is believed that it will take place early in the new year.

Royalist Difficulties

fulfillment of Demobilization Promises
a Critical Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—As yet there are practically no further developments in the policy of awaiting future events in the Near and Middle East, but, in the opinion of a highly placed British official, who is an authority on foreign politics, within the next few weeks, Greece must look to her future as a nation in the light of a policy that will enable her to maintain her territorial integrity.

The Royalist Party is going to find the redemption of the election demobilization promises an embarrassment not easily disposed of as a foregone conclusion, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed. Already there are many rumors of disaffection among the Greek troops in Smyrna, where they found it impossible to carry out demobilization by simply walking home, after the approved Greek historical manner. Failing that method, it was stated, the alternative of the soldiers has been to intimate as a veiled threat that, unless the necessary ships are forthcoming for purposes of transport, the chances of the officers commanding the army ever again seeing home are extremely remote. In other words, there is a lively possibility of the Greek army in Asia Minor demanding to be returned and demobilized, which is the very opportunity that Mustapha Kemal is waiting for.

It was indicated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a serious view is taken of the many straws on the surface of Greek political waters, which indicate the direction toward which Royalist feeling is tending. A British official stated, as an instance, the recent report that two Venetians, disguised as Monks, have been arrested in Athens, which is regarded as significant of the attitude the Royalists are now adopting toward their political opponents, which, it is feared, in some quarters, may culminate in a concerted attack on the remaining Venetians.

The importance attached in many quarters to the double engagement between the royal families of Rumania and Greece was rather discounted by the British official, and it is not expected that the hopes of a steady influence from those events will be realized. The Rumanian policy is well known to have sincere leanings toward that of the Allies, but the influence on Greek opinion in its present state of "Constantinian enthusiasm" is not expected to have much political effect, for, although it is perfectly apparent to western logic where the present Greek policy is leading, to the mass of the Hellenes, in their joy of the moment, there is no possibility of reasoning. The cooling effect of time, combined with the presence of allied warships and a decided pinch in the realms of finance, is expected to promote the return of better judgment.

FEW ABSENT VOTERS VOTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—A controversy has broken out about whether France has the right to prolong the occupation of the Rhineland beyond the period stipulated in the treaty. Andrew Tardieu, defending the treaty, pretends that, under Article 429, France may remain as long as she chooses. The question is whether the guarantees are sufficient now that the Anglo-French-American military pact has been allowed to drop. Mr. Tardieu argues that this article refers indirectly to the promised military pact, and that, in its absence, the article comes automatically into operation. Were this view accepted, it would mean the virtual annexation of the Rhineland, and the assertions have

caused a considerable commotion in diplomatic circles.

The answer, however, is that, as the Treaty is signed by all the Allies, it would require their agreement to this interpretation before the occupation could be legally prolonged. France would have to establish that her guarantees were not sufficient, and it does not escape attention that England will not be readily persuaded that renunciation of the military pact constitutes the condition referred to in Article 429.

The conclusion of the journals is that the French Government should begin now to form a dossier of accumulated proofs against Germany and persuade the Allies that the necessary guarantees do not exist.

ITALIAN ARMY IS CLOSING ON FIUME

Reports of Disaffection Among
Supporters of Gabriel d'An-

nunzio Increasing—Shortage of
Provisions in City Announced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The blockade of Fiume is stiffening, the repre-

sentative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, and on Thursday last

some of the inhabitants left for Italy,

together with soldiers and officers who

do not consent to follow Gabriel

d'Annunzio to the logical conclusion

of his quixotic action—civil war. Prof.

Matteo Pantaleoni, a friend of Captain

d'Annunzio and a brilliant economist

has also departed, declaring to Captain

d'Annunzio that the political economic

prosperity of Fiume is to be found in

the settlement agreed to at Rapallo

and not otherwise, and advising him

that he had better dismiss his remain-

ing soldiers, "some to the school,

which they deserved, and some to the

prisons which they deserved."

It is thought quite possible, the repre-

sentative of The Christian Science

Monitor is informed, that Captain

d'Annunzio may have remained as a

somewhat unwilling prisoner of the

worst elements of his army, who seek

to perpetuate their present opportuni-

ties of unlicensed robbery and

violence.

The official note in reply to Captain

d'Annunzio states that the Italian

Government will take steps to make

the blockade effective. The poet-rebel,

it is said, has ordered the expulsion of

all strangers from Fiume. The city

has provisions for only one week and

many families are leaving in conse-

quence. Latest reports show that

Captain d'Annunzio's legions have

been withdrawn from Mount Luban for

tactical reasons. Following the pro-

clamation of martial law, he has ex-

pelled several of his soldiers from

Fiume for breaches of discipline.

Critical Position

Captain d'Annunzio's Lines Hemmed
In on All Sides

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Flavian

legionaries and Dalmatian volunteers

at Zara, a port south of Fiume on the

Dalmatian coast, have surrendered to

Italian regulars, after failing in an at-

tempt to capture the Italian warship

Marsala. The volunteers boarded the

vessel, but the crew resisted capture

and seized 27 legionaries, landing them at Ancona, an Italian port on the western side of the Adriatic.

Italian Government troops are

closing the ring around Fiume. Re-

ports from the city have been meager,

but it appeared that the soldiers com-

manded by General Caviglia had

forced the lines back into the out-

skirts of the city, and that the fall of

the city might not be long delayed.

Land and sea forces arrayed against

Captain d'Annunzio began to move

forward toward the city yesterday. The

Italian regulars were understood to

have been under orders not to fire un-

less they were compelled to do so.

Fiume Triangle Menaced

The Fiume triangle now is cut off.

The plan of General Caviglia is, it is

stated, to tighten gradually his grip

on Fiume until Captain d'Annunzio is

reduced to helplessness. General

Caviglia's men advanced from the

north, cutting off the top of the tri-

angle of which Fiume is formed and

occupied Grobnico, Santa Croce and

Sant' Matti. Included in the advance

was the poet's aviation field at Grob-

nico. The d'Annunzio troops eva-

cuated these points without offering

the slightest resistance. At points

from the shore northward the d'An-

nunzio line gave way and the regulars

advanced half a kilometer. It was a

simultaneous movement from three

sides. The movement from the direc-

tion of Udine was effected by an over-

whelming body of troops which ad-

vanced on the thinly held line of Cap-

tain d'Annunzio's legionaries. The ad-

vance was accomplished principally by

Alpini, who occupied the high land

covering the rugged territory to the

rear of Fiume, including two ranges

of hills. Toward the sea the regulars'

line is held by royal guards and

carabiniers. While the troops ad-

vanced on the hilly ground overlook-

ing the sea, the Italian fleet kept

guard in Fiume bay. The powerful

squadron consists of first line bat-

talion ships and destroyers.

Little hope that Capt. Gabriel

d'Annunzio will be able to hold Fiume

against Italian regulars is entertained

by Mr. Odenigo, local representative

of the "regency of Quarnero," who,

with several friends and sympathizers,

has been awaiting developments along

the Adriatic.

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comes automatically into operation.

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mean the virtual annexation of the

Rhineland, and the assertions have

been fully developed.

FEW ABSENT VOTERS VOTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Only 110

voters took advantage of the "Absent

Voters' Law" which was tried out at

the election in Oregon in November.

The informants stated that the

law was not well known, and that

the voters who did not know about

the law did not care to vote.

The informants declared that the

law was not well known, and that

emption clauses have been held constitutional by the courts of the respective states.

Eighth, Christian Science practice is recognized by the courts and is not the practice of medicine. The Christian Science religion is the only one that seriously teaches, and likewise practices, the art of healing the sick and afflicted, and this attack upon the exemption clause of the California Medical Practice Act, if successful, might seriously interfere with the worship and practice of the adherents of that faith.

Tenth, standards of medical practice need not be lowered because of permitting treatment of the sick in good faith by prayer or in the course of the practice of a religion.

We respectfully submit, in conclusion, that the trial court properly denied the injunctive relief sought by appellants herein, that the exemption clause complained of does not render the California Medical Practice Act unconstitutional, and that the appellants themselves, if acting in good faith, come within the terms of that exemption and hence have no occasion for complaint."

New York Case

Attempt Seen to Read Compulsory Vaccination Into Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An attempt to read compulsory vaccination into the state compulsory education law is seen in the case against Hugh MacCallum-More in Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York. Explaining the case to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Aaron P. Jetmore, attorney for Mr. MacCallum-More, said:

"There is a state law known as Chapter 153 of the Laws of 1915, amending Section 310 of the public health law, and providing that a child or person not vaccinated shall not be admitted or received into a school of a city of the first or second class.

"Under Section 624 of the state education law every person in a parental relationship to a child within the compulsory school age and in proper physical and mental condition to attend school shall cause such child to attend upon instruction."

"There is no penalty attached to the vaccination law, but under the compulsory education law, where a person neglects to send a child to school the person is guilty of a misdemeanor."

An Apparent Conflict

"Now these two laws conflict more or less, for a person is not compelled to have his child vaccinated, and many of the schools throughout the State have waived the provision requiring vaccination as a condition for admittance."

A child named Mary MacCullum-More, residing at 126 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, had been attending Public School 30 for more than two years, though she had never been vaccinated. About November of this year the fact that she had never been vaccinated was discovered by the public school nurse, who called the school physician's attention to it, and an order was issued excluding her from school until she should either present a certificate that she had been vaccinated or until her father, Hugh MacCullum-More, should sign a consent that the school physician should vaccinate her.

The father was not only opposed to vaccination, having lost a sister from vaccination a number of years ago in Scotland, but also he did not believe that the child in any event was a fit subject for vaccination. Since her exclusion from school he and the mother have been instructing at home, but under the advice of friends, in order to comply with the compulsory education law, they sent the child to school each day and demanded her admission, which was refused.

Charge of Neglect

Thereupon a summons was issued from the magistrate's court, upon a complaint charging the father with neglect to cause his child to attend upon instruction under Section 624 of the education law. The case was heard this week before a magistrate, William T. Croak, and adjourned to December 30 for submission of briefs.

The board of education and the health department are contending that under the law the parents were not only required to send the child to school but also to have her vaccinated, and that the failure to have her vaccinated, or to consent to her vaccination, would make the father subject to the penalties of the compulsory education law, or guilty of a misdemeanor.

In other words, it is contended that there should be read into the compulsory education law, which provides that the child should "attend upon instruction," the additional requirement that the child shall be vaccinated. It is evident that they are seeking to enforce the vaccination law by enforcement of the compulsory education law. This would be quite unjust, seeing that the vaccination law does not compel anyone to be vaccinated or to have a child vaccinated.

It is the opinion of many physicians that vaccination does not prevent smallpox or make a person immune from the disease, even though he has been vaccinated; and the statistics for the last 10 years show more persons have died from the evil effects of vaccination than from smallpox. England and many of the states in this country have abolished compulsory vaccination laws and made the question optional with the person or parent.

In this particular case the board of health and the school authorities are attempting to require compulsory vaccination when there is no law in this state compelling it."

Mr. Jetmore did not know whether the case would be appealed if the

magistrate should decide against the father, although he believed that it was in the nature of a test case in which all the friends of medical freedom and opponents of vaccination should be interested.

GERMAN DELAY IN DISARMING REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—This morning a conference of ambassadors, presided over by Jules Cambon, decided to call the attention of the government to further delay by Germany in disarming. There were present Marshal Foch, General Weygand and General Dollet, president of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control.

Notes exchanged between General Dollet and the German Government regarding the Einwohnerwehr were read. Complaints of opposition to the demands of the Allies come chiefly from Bavaria and East Prussia. There is no cause for alarm, as is shown by the optimistic statement of George Leygues, the Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies, when Andrew Lefebvre resigned from the War Ministry with Cassandra cries.

Mr. Leygues has had a conversation with General Dollet, who has come to Paris for the purpose of obtaining support in the execution of his duties and his allegations of bad faith have been studied.

The conference also requests the inter-Allied committee of Versailles to draw up a report on the actual state of the armaments in Germany, both in regard to official and semi-official forces.

USE OF MOLE BY RAILROADS IN ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—The Interstate Commerce Commission has sustained the order of the California Railroad Commission forbidding the Southern Pacific Railway Company to demand that the Santa Fe Railroad withdraw from the Oakland Mole. The Southern Pacific has taken exception to this ruling.

The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe have received a telegram from the Interstate Commerce Commission requesting that they continue the joint use of the Mole pending an investigation. The railroad commission has received from Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a telegram notifying them of the telegrams sent to the two railroads and asking the California board to hold hearings.

Both railroads are before the California commission on an order issued by the commission directing that they continue the joint use of the Oakland Mole terminal facilities until such time as the commission should determine whether separate terminal facilities were of greater public benefit than the joint use of such facilities by the two railroads.

FRENCH ENVOY HAS LEFT MONTENEGRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—France has withdrawn her diplomatic representative from the Montenegrin court. This is the result of the elections which have been held in Jugoslavia and Montenegro for the constituent assembly at Belgrade.

The Montenegrin people have confirmed the vote in November 26, 1917, which was given by the national assembly in favor of the union with the newly-formed Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Another reason given for the present decision by the French Government is that it is advisable, following the Rapallo agreement with Italy.

Keystone of League

The venerable King Nicholas, who reigned for 60 years over the mountain people, is definitely deposed. Since he was driven from the country by the Austro-German invasion, Nicholas has been living in France.

Mr. Pashitch is forming a new cabinet.

ANTI-SALOONIST ACCEPTS NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The addition of Orville S. Poland, for the past two years counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to the legal staff of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, is taken as indicating added legislative activity at Albany, New York. Mr. Poland will have charge of the legislative work of the State League, in which type of work he was particularly successful in this state. In an interview given the Christian Science Monitor early last spring, Mr. Poland accurately forecast the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States with regard to the definition of "concurrent powers" as affecting the states and nation in the administration of the prohibition law, and is intimately in touch with the many legal aspects of the Eighteenth Amendment.

It is the opinion of many physicians that vaccination does not prevent smallpox or make a person immune from the disease, even though he has been vaccinated; and the statistics for the last 10 years show more persons have died from the evil effects of vaccination than from smallpox. England and many of the states in this country have abolished compulsory vaccination laws and made the question optional with the person or parent.

In this particular case the board of health and the school authorities are attempting to require compulsory vaccination when there is no law in this state compelling it."

Mr. Jetmore did not know whether the case would be appealed if the

DISARMAMENT BY ALLIES IS URGED

Agreement by Five Great Powers Associated in Winning of World War Would Secure Peace, Says Senator Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

For the first time since the introduction of the Borah resolution urging an agreement on gradual disarmament by Great Britain, the United States and Japan, the question was brought up in the United States Senate yesterday when Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, declared that the world peace could be secured if the five allied and associated powers were to agree on a program of disarmament.

The California Senator declared that disarmament, and not the erection of a super-government like the League of Nations, was the road to permanent peace. Most of the "irreconcilable" senators are expected to support any move looking toward a general conference on disarmament. They will, of course, stand out against any attempt to bring the United States into the League as a preliminary to a general reduction of army and naval expenditures.

Senator Johnson expressed his view apropos of a movement started by a newspaper to mobilize public opinion in favor of disarmament. He said:

"We are all agreed, I take it, that if there is a real desire among the powers of the earth to prevent war, they can prevent it by disarmament; and if the five great nations of the earth, who constituted the five allied and associated powers in the world war, were to meet together and decide upon disarmament, we would have taken the one great step that could be taken toward the promotion of peace and the prevention of all future wars."

"All we pray, of course, that that may ultimately be taken, and we commend to some of those outside of the chamber who have hysterically endeavored to direct our course during the past couple of years in a new super-government, or in a desire to embroil us in European controversies, quarrels and broils, we commend to them the one great step that may be taken—disarmament of the nations of the earth for the prevention of wars in the future."

Secretary Daniels' Views

According to views expressed yesterday by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, disarmament is the cornerstone of the League of Nations, and if the United States does not want to enter the League it can at least do its part to prevent competitive naval building by entering an association of all nations which would consider armaments alone.

Falling such an association, Mr. Daniels contend, the United States must have the largest navy in the world.

The impression prevails, as I see by several published statements, that the naval estimates this year provide for three additional battleships, one battle cruiser and 88 other ships." Mr. Daniels remarked. "This is not correct.

The estimates make provision for one airplane carrier and several small cruisers and gunboats. The suggestion of another large program was contingent entirely on the ground that there would be no association of nations and no agreement to limit armament.

If there is no League of Nations, then there ought to be a conference of all nations solely on the question of armament, along the lines of the provisions of the naval bill of 1916, which provided for a three-year program.

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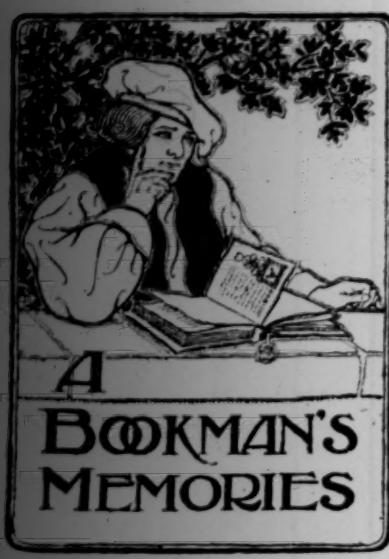
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George Gissing

In 1912 a book called "The Private Life of Henry Maitland," by Morley Roberts, was published.

This volume was sent to me for review by the literary editor of the London Daily Chronicle. "I want a signed column and a quarter," he wrote, "for a 'Published today' notice. You will know how to treat it."

That was all very well; he knew that I should be in considerable doubt as to how to treat it, and he also knew that if the review were indiscreet, the blame would fall upon the reviewer. Well, I am not the first good man who has had to put up a struggle against adversity. I accepted the responsibility, read the book, reflected, and decided to tell the truth. That was an excellent idea, and it worked well. Nobody was hurt; nobody was upset; and I only smiled when literary friends chided me for telling the truth. I smiled because they seemed to regard the truth as something untoward and odd.

George Gissing, the only person who might have been hurt by this scrap of truth-telling, was beyond praise, blame, or disapprobation; he had passed away at St. Jean de Luz on December 28, 1903; his literary reputation was secure; Frederick Harrison, H. C. Wells, Thomas Seccombe, Frank Swinnerton have written enthusiastically on him; his secret is now known. And at least one of his books, "By the Ionian Sea," is regarded as a classic.

Be patient, reader. I dwell upon this secret because the consciousness of it darkened Gissing's days, made him into a lonely, brooding man, and perhaps explains his elusive desire shown so plainly in "By the Ionian Sea," to escape from the present and lose himself in a scholarly appreciation of the past. His secret was that at school, he had stolen small sums of money, books and coats from his fellow students, not for any personal indulgence, but to supply the financial claims made upon him through an action kindly, philanthropic, quixotic even—in which he allowed himself to be involved.

This sad story was known in literary circles, and to his friends, who were quite aware that most of Gissing's troubles in life were due to this compassionate, amatory strain in him. He found it so easy to entangle himself, and so hard to untie, or even loosen the knots. His biographers usually glide over this secret of his youth, and so are unable to give a clue to the life of this recluse, who, even when one met him in the haunts of writers, always seemed to be hovering on the outskirts of companionship.

In 1912 his old friend, Morley Roberts, who had been at school with Gissing, and who knew the whole story of his trouble from the inside, came upon the scene with "The Private Life of Henry Maitland," which all of us who were acquainted with Gissing and with Roberts knew, with disguised names and places, was the straightforward story of the Private and Public Life of George Gissing. There was no doubt about it. Every literary journalist was aware of the story. Morley Roberts made no secret of the enterprise, and had this not been so could check up incidents in the book with incidents in Gissing's life. I even knew the real name of the school. It was Owen's College, Manchester, and a friend who had been a student there with Gissing and Roberts had, long before, told me the whole direly trivial tale. And I knew, too, that Gissing had been diverted by his friends to America, and that he had made good in New York, Boston, and Chicago.

So when "The Private Life of Henry Maitland" came to me for review I had to make a decision. I decided to tell the truth. "Henry Maitland is George Gissing," I said, explained how and why, and the Literary Editor of the Daily Chronicle was so pleased that he sent me other difficult books to review and repeated his pleasant phrase—"You will know how to treat them."

That was in 1912. It was curious, to read just the other day in the "Literary Queries" column of a New York daily newspaper this appeal: "Can any reader help me to find out what stories were contributed to The Chicago Tribune by George Gissing while he was on the staff of that paper?" On reading this I referred to "The Private Life of Henry Maitland" to find Morley Roberts saying, "I think it would be very interesting if some American student of Maitland would turn over the files of The Chicago Tribune in the years 1878 and 1879 and discover the work he did there."

Morley Roberts also says: "To me it seems that he [Maitland] should never have written fiction at all, although he did it so admirably." I entirely agree with Roberts. I have read most, if not all, of Gissing's novels, and I shall never read another. They are too gray, too depressing. They have no consciousness of the Stars, and the Open Gate. Even "Veranilda," a story of Roman and Goth, which Frederick Harrison considers the best and most original work of this really brilliant scholar, bores me. You find the real Gissing, I think, in the beginning of "Sleeping Eyes."

The rain was over. As he sat

reading, Langley saw the page illuminated with a flood of sunshine, which warmed his face and hand. For a few minutes he read on, then closed his Aristophanes with a laugh—faint echo of the laughter of 2000 years ago."

And you find the real Gissing, too, in his second best book, "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," say in this passage:

"I read much less than I used to do; I think much more. Yet what is the use of thought which can no longer serve to direct life? Better, perhaps, to read and read incessantly, losing one's fiddle self in the activity of other minds."

Here is another cry from "Henry Ryecroft," who is, of course, George Gissing.

"I had in me the making of a scholar. With leisure and tranquility of mind, I should have amassed learning. Within the walls of a college, I should have lived so happily, so harmlessly, my imagination ever busy with the old world . . . Through all my battalions and miseries I have always lived more in the past than in the present."

To all this there is only one answer. Noboby but himself hindered Gissing from being a scholar, from dwelling within the walls of a college, from amassing knowledge and living in the past. At school and at Owen's College he showed great promise, he won prizes and scholarships, anything was in his grasp; he threw all away, and never ceased to lament.

His best book I have left to the last—"By the Ionian Sea," which he calls "Notes of a ramble in southern Italy." I have read this solemn, sad and wistful chant again and again, never tiring, and I have lately read it in the delicate edition published by Mr. Mosher of Maine. In a Foreword Mr. Mosher says:

"It has long been in my heart to bring out 'By the Ionian Sea' in the series including 'Earthwork Out of Tuscany,' 'Studies in the Renaissance,' and 'Roses of Piastum'; for

I do not know of four other volumes

that could be read compelling our attention by such associated loveliness of subject and of style."

"By the Ionian Sea" is a book to read and linger over, chapter by chapter from Paola to Reggio, and there, on the last page is his valediction—unhappy, happy George Gissing.

"Alone and quiet, I heard the washing of the waves; I saw the evening on cloud-wreathed Etna, the twinkling lights come forth upon Sicily and Charybdis; and, as I looked my fast toward the Ionian Sea, I wished it were mine to wander endlessly amid the silence of the ancient world, today and all its sounds forgotten."

I see him a grave, remote, supine, inward-peering figure, as in William Rothenstein's drawing, wandering forever through silent, classical, dateless landscapes—lakes, hills and broken temples—such as Emil Ménard has painted.

NEW ZEALAND OPOSSUMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Years ago a few Tasmanian opossums were brought to New Zealand and released in bush areas. The opossum had the reputation of being a harmless and retiring animal, living quietly in the forest, and producing an excellent coat of fur.

Today the farmers in many parts of the country are complaining of the depredations of the opossums, which have multiplied exceedingly and are raiding orchards and fields.

New Zealand is not singular among countries in having suffered from the efforts of acclimatization enthusiasts. It has suffered more than most countries, however, owing to its mild climate and fertile soil, which have caused introduced animals, birds and plants to succeed beyond all expectation in their new environment.

Many examples could be quoted. The rabbit overran big districts and cost the country many millions of pounds. The farmers are still fighting the rabbit and are likely to continue doing so for decades to come. The sparrow and the starling, also brought here from Britain by early settlers, have multiplied in a fashion for which their behavior on the other side of the world provided no precedent at all, and have caused enormous loss in the grain-growing districts. It appears now that the small bird nuisance has been overcome to a large extent, chiefly by natural agencies, but in the meantime the very attractive native birds of New Zealand have been practically driven out of large sections of the country.

Then there are the gorse and the blackberry. The gorse, which covers the hills with a mantle of gold in the early summer, was brought from the Mother Country as a hedge plant. It liked its new habitat so well that it proceeded to take possession of the fields, and now the farmers must spend much money every year having it grubbed and burned. It has got absolute possession of tens of thousands of acres. The blackberry, beloved of the children, seems never to have made trouble for anybody in England. But it has proved to be one of the worst pests ever introduced into New Zealand. The birds scatter the seed, and great sums of money have been spent by the farmers and the local authorities in efforts to check the spread of the plant.

It does not follow, of course, that all efforts at acclimatization have been productive of unpleasant results. The introduction of trout from Britain and America has made the New Zealand rivers famous in many parts of the world. The fish have grown bigger and stronger than in their native waters. Deer have thriven exceedingly well. The European chamois has been successfully established in the high mountain areas of the South Island, where herds of from 40 to 70 are to be seen above the snow line.

KIMBERLEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When the year 1867 dawned across the sunny stretches of South Africa a great depression existed throughout the land. Drought there had been for many months; drought which had brought a great loss of cattle and sheep of the country; this was in the days before the farmers had learned to build large dams wherein to collect water in seasons of plenty for use in times of dearth; before underground springs were tapped.

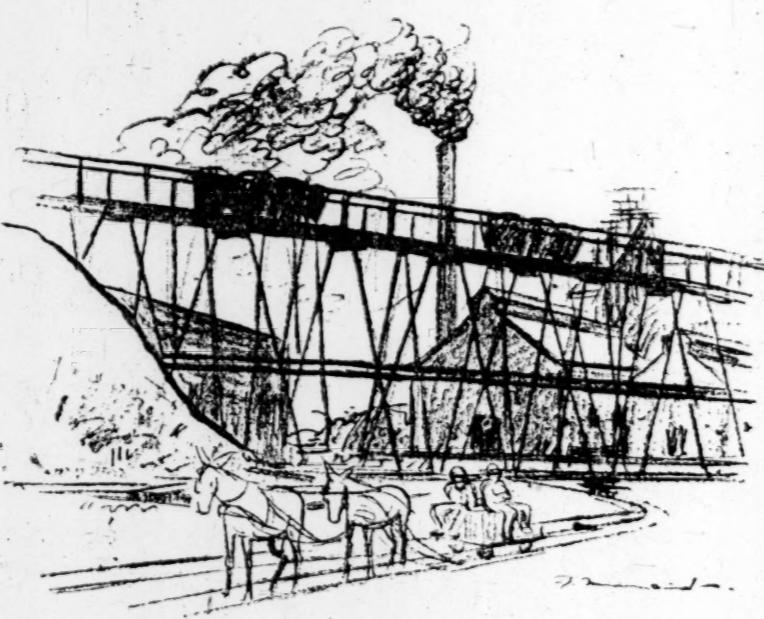
But when prospects appeared most gloomy the discovery of diamonds on the banks of the Vaal River, not many miles from Kimberley, brought about a sudden increase of prosperity.

Fifty-three years ago a trader named O'Reilly obtained a stone of 214 carats from a Dutchman, who was entirely ignorant of its value. This stone was submitted to the crown jewelers and purchased by Sir Philip Wodehouse for £500. O'Reilly most honorably dividing the proceeds with the former owner. In this way was com-

Tour de Mt. Blanc on foot, and missing their way over the Col de Bonhomme, arrived at a little chalet where they had to spend the night in the company of a gentle-faced cow. After that the tour was no longer entirely on foot, but a walk over the Mt. Bernard Pass ended in the drive down to the pretty Italian summer resort which now has witnessed the falling of the top of Mt. Blanc to the Brenva Glacier, annihilating a forest of ancient trees which was the delight of the inhabitants and had formed a barrier to the village from falling avalanches.

After being at such high altitudes, the travelers said, "we found it very stuffy at Courmayeur and were glad to get to the Brenva Glacier, with its queer little café and panorama of Mt. Blanc, and a little round-a-bout driven by the glacier stream."

The walk through the pine trees was perhaps the greatest pleasure, and it is strange to think that the forest has gone and the café and the little play round-a-bout, in the event which deprived Mt. Blanc of some of its altitude.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Where men mine diamonds

MENDING AND REPAIRING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I imagine that they have them in every city, tucked away down some side street. And I imagine that the same queer odor of romance clings to all of them. The one in our city can only be reached by a narrow, ill-paved walk which runs behind the rear of a store. You would never find it unless you were looking for it, and you would never see the faded sign unless you craned your neck, first this way and then that. "Tinning, mending, repairing," it says, a great legend to cover a multitude of processes of restoration. When you step inside it seems as if all the broken articles in creation were congregated there. There are pitchers with their noses missing; gas stoves, lamps, chairs, dolls, kettles, bits of harness, clocks, keys, statues, tumpkins of iron, hanks of rope—even bits of jewelry and fine glass.

In spite of the fact that a specimen of everything that the thought of man has planned and the hand of man has devised is here, yet so jumbled are the piles of odds and ends that it seems impossible that any required item could be found. But the pleasant-faced fellow who accepts whatever you bring with the assurance that it will be ready "in about a week" knows where everything is. The layers of dust and the superimposed relays of newly arrived articles do not confuse him in the least. You stand wondering, hopelessly, where in the world that Brittany pitcher you left to be cemented can be, but he does not even hesitate. He goes directly to the pile of andirons, disintegrated picture frames, chair legs and albums, and extricates it gently. He seems fond of it—as indeed, he seems of all the poor fragments that lie there waiting for his will.

What tales he could tell, this mender and repairer, who has, one notices, grown a trifle dusty himself in the midst of all these dusty things. Tales of a dame with an ancient cup in her hands. "It belonged to my grandmother," she explains. "Will you please rivet on the handle?" Of the child with his newest toy, of the workman with a snapped tool, of the housewife who runs in to have a handle soldered on a kettle.

And he takes them all, this inscrutable fellow, not commenting on their beauty or their worthlessness. There sits a fine antique brass inkwell, such as might, when its top is properly fastened on again, distinguish the desk of an ambassador. Beside it rears the most atrocious lamp. He will mend them both without criticism, and for a mere trifling sum. They are broken, worthy or unworthy, and their owners, through sentiment or necessity, want them mended again.

One finds oneself wickedly wondering if people might not take things to such a shop as an expedient way of disposing of them. To fling, brazenly, a certain present into the rubbish barrel requires a touch of the heroic; to consign it to the oblivion of this cul de sac and never call for it again is the easier way.

I like this shop and I like the kindly master of it. The imagination travels with the eye over the clutter. What secrets! What jokes! What anniversaries might be recalled if one knew the histories of these various odds and ends. Does he know them, this mender and repairer? One fancies there is a shrewd light in his eye than in that of the average person.

Well—thank you and good-by—and I am glad to catch his smile as, with a gentle gesture and with a kindly wise nod, he hands me my mended Brit-

THE HAPPY ENDING IN DRAMA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

What is a happy ending? According to Garrick, a golden wedding for Romeo and Juliet, and an old age pension for Lear. And now one is told that the ending of "The Skin Game" is happy, and that it is to this fact that John Galsworthy owes his first long run. Again, scarce a month since, Miss Cicely Hamilton, in producing her remarkable "Fair Women and Brave Men," labeled it as "A Play with a Happy Ending."

Of "The Skin Game" all that need be recalled is that the self-made Hornblower, enraged at the disdiful treatment of himself, his son and his daughter-in-law by the Hillerists, determines to build works that shall gas them out of their ancestral home, but thinks better of it when Mrs. Hillerist, having raked up his daughter-in-law's unhappy past, of which he knows nothing, threatens to publish the story broadcast. It is gas against gas: the poison of her tongue against the poison of his chimneys, but whereas he has only proposed to render a house uninhabitable, she is prepared to wreck a home. As it is, she has destroyed Hornblower's and his son's faith in the girl, who has repented her misdeeds, and is now, moreover, at the mercy of the unpleasant creatures whom Mrs. Hillerist has employed to track her down. Not much happiness for any of the Hornblowers there!

The Family Name

Are the Hillerists any better off? A woman who has behaved as Mrs. Hillerist has behaved may be capable of glorying in her triumph, but Mrs. Hillerist knows that she has fallen in the eyes of her husband, who forbade her to use so foul a weapon. He, again, has only retained undisturbed possession of the hall and acres of his ancestors by means of which they would have scorned to avail themselves.

Never again can wife and husband be to him what once they were. Not that any decent person would wish to see Hillerist dispossessed. He is an English gentleman of a rapidly diminishing class, the height of honor and a humanity that it has taken generations to bring to perfection.

Ask those who know the Hillerists best—their tenants, their laborers, their servants, and the poor of their parishes—and you shall have ample proof of their consideration for others, however humble. That perfection has, however, been reached and maintained only by crystallization—Hilleristalization, as one might say—which in present conditions makes Hillerists a national anxiety. They are not the men readily to understand, or be understood by those of whom they have had no experience, and now find suddenly arrayed against them. And not only does Dawson Millward admirably reproduce the nobler qualities of the Hillerist caste, but, with a beautiful unconsciousness, portrays the defects of those qualities.

How "Strife" Ended

At the end of "Strife" Sir Anthony and Roberts could at least shake hands. In "The Skin Game," the breach is widened, the feelings are further embittered, and the prospect of the parties coming to a mutual understanding is more remote than ever. Where, then, is this happiness?

The only one who can regard with satisfaction the turn things have taken is the auctioneer, who, thanks to the feud, has realized a fancy price and will get so much the more in commission.

Briefly, "Fair Women and Brave Men" shows the vengeance Captain Valentine takes on Edna, whose heartlessness has cost him two dearest friends—Ames, fallen in battle, and Pollock, now a broken character. To Edna the war is merely a means of bringing herself into contact with men of a class greatly superior to her own. She engages herself to both Ames and Pollock and the discovery of her treachery is fatal to both. Valentine, a baronet with £10,000 a year, shows her attentions purposely so marked that she makes sure of him and boasts to her friends of her conquest. Then he tells her what he thinks of her. What happiness is there here? He has had no lucky escape; he is never in danger. The cat does not escape from the mouse. No doubt Edna's pride is wounded, but before the curtain falls she is sufficiently recovered to be thinking of her next victim. No doubt Val-

entine has scored—but what of a revenge so paltry and so futile? Edna, who deserves to share the fate of Miladi, is left free to betray more men."

Neither of these plays has a conventionally happy ending, an ending that is, in which the good characters are put to bed with a sweet in their mouths. But the theater is concerned with another happiness, which, though our managers rarely give it a thought, is the only happiness worth troubling about—the happiness within. No play can truly be said to end unhappily that leaves the spectator thinking more nobly, more charitably, more cheerfully, of that life which all sincere plays strive, each after its own kind, to reproduce. No play ends so unhappily as that which, whatever the fortune of the characters, leaves the spectator discouraged and depressed. Tragedy would be unbearable were it not that makes us feel life to be a greater thing, even when measured by trial and suffering, than we were conscious of when we entered the theater.

Other Ending Possible

Neither of the plays under discussion has a happy ending of this pattern, either. Whether Miss Hamilton's premises admitted of a less disheartening conclusion may be doubted. But Mr. Galsworthy's certainly did. Suppose Mrs. Hillerist to share, or to respect even, the scruples of her husband, and Hornblower to get to know that they would not save themselves at the cost of his daughter-in-law's good name. Then Hornblower would at last see in the Hillerist creed something he can understand. Then the two men could have shaken hands. But, being a pessimist, Mr. Galsworthy leaves each man with his fists digging the deeper into his own flesh.

A Whitechapel Scholar

One hears occasionally of London policemen who have strange and unexpected accomplishments, but few of them can rival a certain inspector of Whitechapel who not only speaks Yiddish fluently but who is also a Hebrew scholar. He has spent the last 25 years of his police service in that district of London's Near East which is now the heart of the cosmopolitan Jewish community. To those narrow congested streets have drifted, year after year, as to a land of promise, Jews from all parts of Europe, many of them knowing not a word of English and bewildered by their strange surroundings.

It is a great thing for them that at the Aliens Registration Office, their first place to call, they come under the care of the big benevolent inspector, who can talk to them in their own tongue, and who is so well acquainted with their peculiar difficulties.

The Jews of Whitechapel have a great regard for the law and a firm conviction that the London policeman is their appointed guardian and counselor, and for the friendly inspector this feeling amounts to reverence.

It was a fortunate and a surprising day for the small isolated Jewish community in Tonypandy, the Welsh mining center, when this particular inspector was sent there in charge of a contingent of London police during the coal strike troubles in 1919. He interested himself in the affairs of the Jews and after his return to London collected £60 for his synagogue, a fact that has only now become known to his Whitechapel friends.

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EMIR OF SENUSSI ARABS VISITS ITALY

His Audience With King to Acknowledge Honors Conferred on Him Marks "Milestone on Italy's Colonial Road"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME.—Italy—Since the treaty of Lausanne in 1912 ended the Libyan War, the public has not heard much of Italy's colony on the north coast of Africa. During the European conflict the Italian commanders contented themselves with holding the coast towns, while the Italian Government conceded "a large autonomy" to the interior. When the peace came, a system of local representation was granted to the inhabitants of Tripoli and the Cyrenaica, and on October 25, 1920, a pact was signed at Regima, conferring upon Muhammad Idriss, the chief of the Senussi, the titles of Highness and Emir with the administration of the oases of Cufra, Jarabub and others of the interior.

The chief has been in Rome to thank the Italian Government for the honors conferred upon him; he has paid his respects to the King and Mr. Giolitti (who was also Premier during the Libyan War), and has been entertained as a personage of great distinction. Such, indeed, he is in the Cyrenaica, for he is grandson of Muhammad Ali, the founder of the Senussi religious confraternity, which, originally instituted in the Hedjaz, was transferred to "the parts of Libya about Cyrene."

Work of the Senussi

The main tenets of this confraternity were a rigid Moslem orthodoxy and a return to the primitive tenets of Islam. At first, like the Papacy, exclusively religious in their aims, the Senussi, also like the Papacy, gradually began to acquire, with their religious influence, temporal power, similar to that which, in Ariosto's famous line, "Constantine gave to good Silvester," or rather was to have given. The Senussi opened new caravan routes across the desert, encouraged trade, and became the dominant factor in the Cyrenaica, just as in the middle ages the Papacy was in central Italy. The founder's successor, Muhammed the Mahdi, continued his work, extended the network of the Senussi convents, which, like the monasteries of the fourteenth century, were centers of mundane, as well as religious life, where, as in Mt. Athos and in the other monastic institutions of Greece today, politics were as eagerly discussed as theology, perhaps even more so.

In politics, the second chief of the Senussi was actuated by distrust of Turkey and dislike of Europe, which was in his sphere mainly represented by the French in the Sahara. The present Emir is his son, but was not his immediate successor, the third of the dynasty being the present Emir's cousin, who was chief of the Senussi when, in 1911, the Italians made their first appearance in the Cyrenaica. He was their tenacious opponent, he gave them a considerable amount of trouble, and, forgetting his traditional hatred of Turkey, he joined the "young" Turks, who are anything but orthodox Moslem believers, in a crusade against the foreigners from Italy. After the war, the Italians acted upon the same idea which the British adopted in olden days in India and the Turks in the still older days of the Byzantine and Serbian Empires—that of supporting a pretender to the throne. This pretender was the natural heir, the present Emir, who, in 1917, concluded a friendly agreement with the Italians. His cousin died on board a German vessel to Constantinople, leaving the Cyrenaica to the Italians and their nominee.

Thus, the present chief of the Senussi stands to the Italian Government much in the same relation as an Indian Rajah stands to the Emperor of India, only, the Emir of the Senussi is, like the Prince-Bishops of Montenegro before 1852, an ecclesiastical, as well as a political, personage, for in the East religion and politics are usually two aspects of the same thing. Sanguine Italian critics hope that, under these conditions, the Cyrenaica may recover the prosperity which it possessed in the days when Pindar could call it "fruitful" and "happy"—poetical reminiscences which had a real political influence in 1911, just as in the classically educated parliaments of eighteenth-century England a quotation from Horace or Vergil clinched an argument, or as in recent controversy Dante and Tasso were cited as authorities on the Adriatic question.

The Prospects of Libya

Italians, especially in colonial matters, are cautious, and comments upon this visit of the Emir-es-Senussi to Rome have occasionally hinted that his cooperation is not absolutely certain. To the school of politicians, of which Mr. Biassoli was the chief, and which thought that Italy in Libya should confine herself to the coast and leave the interior to look after itself (as was the usual practice of the Venetian Republic in the Levant), the condition of the hinterland of the Cyrenaica does not greatly matter, unless its ruler should desire to molest the coast towns. Hitherto, indeed, Libya has not been a great success economically. Tripolitania has had in eight years some 12 governors, which argues badly for continuity of policy and expert knowledge.

Of course, the European war prevented attention from being paid to northern Africa, but the hopes expressed in 1911 that southern Italian immigration would be diverted thither from America has not been realized. Nor has Tripoli, as was foretold, shown any signs of becoming a rival to Nice

LEAGUE WORKING IN SPITE OF DEFECTS

Decisions, It Is Said, Have Been Reached at Geneva Gathering on Important Problems With a Significant Unanimity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For over a week the representatives of 41 states and dependencies have met at Geneva to deliberate on momentous questions affecting the future of the whole world. Whatever critics of the League may say, and whatever the ultimate fate of the present League, that bare fact has to be recorded and undoubtedly will stand as a landmark in the history of human progress toward unity. The discussions on the whole have not only been singularly free from contentions, but decisions have been reached on important problems with a unanimity that cannot fail to give them weight. With all its imperfections and weaknesses the League appears to be working.

The Assembly of the League, of course, has no executive powers except those residing in the power to accept new members of the League. It is, however, by no means impotent on that account. Lord Robert Cecil—whose ascendancy in the discussions has been one of the features of the early meetings—strongly stressed the importance of the conciliatory functions of the Assembly when he drew attention to the fact that he—the son of the Prime Minister of Great Britain under whose direction the Boer War was conducted—represented at the Assembly not only South Africa, but in a very intimate sense its present Prime Minister, General Smuts, who only a few years ago was commanding part of the army of the Boer Republic fighting against the British Empire. It is significant also that Mr. Hymans, the representative of one of the smaller nations, has been elected president of the Assembly, an event symbolic of the ascendancy of reason—for which the League stands—over mere brute force.

Question of Publicity

In the present stage, the League relies very largely on the effect of its discussions in molding public opinion, and the question of publicity arose early in the session. Lord Robert Cecil urged full minutes and the greatest possible publicity through the press. He was strongly supported by Mr. Allen, the representative for New Zealand, and it was finally agreed that the minutes should be accessible to all members and published as soon as possible.

The important commission dealing with armaments and the use of the economic weapon by the League, and presided over by Mr. Branting (Sweden), has decided to admit the press to all sittings. Subsequently, on the question of the Polish-Lithuanian dispute, the Assembly agreed to request the Council of the League to publish the whole of the documents relating to this episode. Less successful was the effort to bring into the light the terms of the Franco-Belgian treaty, the matter being held over pending the appointment of a commission to report on the precise legal definition of clause 18 of the Covenant, which deals with the registration and publication of treaties.

Much more controversial ground was reached in the discussion on the admission of the former enemy states to membership. G. N. Barnes, in an eloquent and reasoned plea for their admission, held that he stood for the views of the majority of British workers, and as he believed, for working-class opinion throughout the world. It was not a question of forgetting the guilt of Germany's former rulers, or the injury done to the world in 1914. They were reminded of that daily.

Value of Cooperation

In reestablishing the torn and battered world they could not afford to be without the help of their former enemies, and he stressed the value of their counsel and cooperation in connection with the Brussels conference and the International Labor Bureau. Finally, however, it was agreed not to consider the application of either Germany or Russia until their international obligations were fulfilled, and it is even rumored that France threatened her resignation from the League in the event of a decision to admit Germany. In this connection it is necessary to remember that although Austria and Bulgaria have applied for admission to the League, no application has been received from Germany.

Vigorous but useful discussion centered round these thorny problems. Mr. Lafontaine (Belgium) held that the League would be really impotent until the only military and naval forces were international, and under the direct control of the League. Mr. Tittoni (Italy) spoke strongly in support of an immediate reduction of armaments and the international control of raw materials in the interests of a just distribution of the world's resources to the whole of humanity. In the course of these discussions considerable feeling was expressed or implied by the representatives of the smaller states against the present domination by the larger powers on the Council of the League.

The Armenian Problem

On the subject of the Armenian problem a lively debate, in which the leading members of the Assembly all took part, ensued. It was generally agreed that the failure to secure early intervention would bring the League into deserved ridicule before the world. Eventually it was decided that an immediate attempt to open negotiations should be made, and at the same time, to appoint a commission of six to explore alternative methods in the

event of the failure of this attempt. The names of the members of this commission were issued subsequently as: Lord Robert Cecil (Great Britain), Mr. Lafontaine (Belgium), Dr. Nansen (Norway), Mr. Puyrredon (Argentina), Mr. Schantz (Italy) and Mr. Viviani (France). Communications have, it is understood, since been made to all governments as to the best means of stopping hostilities.

So far the publicity already given to the deliberations on these important world questions appear to have resulted in a reawakened interest in the League, and it is generally felt that, apart from any more direct result, the mere discussion of problems affecting vast sections of the people in all nations cannot but serve ultimately to reduce the risk of misunderstanding and conflict. It is obvious, however, that the power of the League is limited in proportion to the number of peoples unrepresented at its meetings.

SOME CAUSES OF DIVERGING POLICY

Anglo-French Want of Accord Said to Be Due to Commercial Interests and Desire for Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—One of the ablest expositions of the Franco-British differences of policy and opinion has just appeared in the French review, the "Correspondant." It issues a grave warning against the blindness of statesmen and publicists who will not regard the situation as it is, but prefer to take refuge in vague rhetorical phrases about immortal alliances made on the battlefield. Such phrases have no meaning since, it is pointed out, England and Germany had in other days been found on the same side, and even in 1902 it was not at all unlikely that an Anglo-German entente would have taken the place of the Anglo-French entente.

The truth is, according to the writer, England will never abandon the two fundamentals of her policy—the intensive development of her commercial interests and the balance of power which implies the deliberate weakening of any preponderant power in Europe.

With regard to the economic aspect the French critic shows that British policy must take into account anything that menaces her supremacy. She owes her position partly to the fact that she was rich in coal and in iron. The menaces of France in respect of Westphalia, added to recent French acquisitions in iron, cannot but disquiet her. Further, before the war Germany was the best European client of England and England cannot afford to lose her.

Balance of Power

As for the balance of power, it is France who has replaced Germany in the eyes of England and British politicians. Unionists or Liberals, have some fear that France may become militarily too strong. This suspicion has been brought about partly by the ill-considered remarks of certain Frenchmen who have spoken of the dismemberment of Germany, the occupation of the Ruhr, a Rhenish policy which would be extended by the attempt to attract Bavaria into the French orbit; while they have also declared that Poland, Rumania, Hungary, and other countries are in effect French colonies. This stupid imperialism, which does not represent the feelings of the majority of Frenchmen, has certainly had some effect upon the British.

How this Anglo-French antagonism has manifested itself should be regarded boldly. In Russia, British policy is obviously purely commercial, while the French have regarded events from the political angle. The Franco-Belgian treaty alarms England and Holland because of its naval consequences, giving France some sort of mastery of the mouths of the Scheldt.

Battle for Supremacy

In Middle Europe there has been a fierce battle between France and England for supremacy, political and commercial, by means of intrigues, alliances, and even secret accords. Italy has joined the dance and there has been a confusion of contradictory policies. In Turkey the interests of the Foreign Office and of the War Office have been opposed to those of the Quai d'Orsay. There is a complete split. In Arabia, the French and the British agents have been in antagonism. British promises to the Arabs have not been kept and the Franco-British Sykes-Picot accord has not been executed. There have been quarrels about the distribution of ancient Turkish territories, and conflicts concerning oil not only between England and France but between England and America.

England dominates the position on the Baltic. She has supported Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, desiring a small Poland, while France desires a large Poland.

It is idle to pretend that these are not immense and fundamental divergencies and the cumulative effect is overwhelming. If the paths of the old diplomacy are followed, incredible as it may seem today, these divergencies will at some future date lead infallibly to another gigantic war.

The old diplomacy must be abandoned. This is clear. The entente necessary if catastrophe is to be averted. It is necessary to make known these differences officially and publicly and to engage in frank, friendly discussion upon the intentions of the two parties. The system of bargaining piecemeal, Frankfort against a piece of Asia Minor, an oil agreement against some other concession, material or moral, this wretched piecemeal diplomatic bargaining must cease.

It only leads to deeper and deeper antagonism which can now scarcely be covered by the sorry rags of official assurances of complete accord.

IRISH OUTRAGES AND A BRITISH PROTEST

Non-Political Gathering at Manchester Denounces the Policy Favoring Campaign of Outrage and Reprisals in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Manchester's large Free Trade Hall has many times been the scene of crowded and enthusiastic meetings to protest against some form of wrong or injustice, but no meeting was ever more crowded or enthusiastic than the one organized "to protest against the campaign of outrage and reprisals in Ireland."

It was a thoroughly non-political and representative meeting, too, all shades of political and religious creeds being in evidence.

The chairman, Councillor W. Davy, stated that efforts had been made in different parts of the country to ban such meetings as this, the reason being given that such meetings might lead to a breach of the peace. He ventured to suggest that the real reason was to prevent the actual facts being disclosed and the truth being told.

The objects of the meeting, he continued, were to press for immediate steps to be taken to remove any unjust cause for crime; secondly, to condemn crime as a cruel and inhuman method of calling public attention to a national grievance, and thirdly, to express their horror as British citizens at the action of the officers of the crown in encouraging different forms of crime under the name of reprisals.

Plea for a Truce

Lord Henry Bentinck, who has sat in the House of Commons as a Conservative for 40 years, in a speech of which almost every other sentence was punctuated by loud cheers, said it was the tragedy of Irish history that the Irish people, maddened by misgovernment, or what they considered misgovernment, committed acts of violence which alienated still more the British people, and which disheartened and discouraged those who, like himself, were working whole-heartedly for the cause of the Irish people. He had always lifted up his voice in the House of Commons for peace, and he again put in an earnest and heartfelt plea for a truce of God.

He had always lifted up his voice in the House of Commons for peace, and he again put in an earnest and heartfelt plea for a truce of God. In Ireland, and what was more, he desired to register his profound conviction that if Mr. Lloyd George liked he could have a truce of God tomorrow. Lord Bentinck went on to say that he trusted he was a patriotic Englishman, for he had fought in two wars, and would fight again tomorrow whether his country was right or wrong; but he hung his head in utter shame and disgrace for the appalling things that were being done in the name of law and order in Ireland.

The Prime Minister and Sir Hamar Greenwood had informed them that the condition of Ireland was improving, said his lordship, who proceeded to give instances in proof of the statement. "Why has the system of government broken down?" he asked, "and why is it utterly unable to give the mere fundamentals of civilized government? Because," he answered, "it has lost all moral authority in Ireland."

Order was maintained by policemen in this country because they were trusted, but in Ireland the reverse was the case. There the police do nothing but add violence to violence, crime to crime, and oppression to oppression. Sir Nevil Macready had said that he knew all the murder gang, that he knew all their names, and that they were few in number. Then why in Heaven's name didn't he arrest them and bring them to justice?

English and Prussian Methods

"Was it not liberty and self-government that brought the torn and battered world they could not afford to be without the help of their former enemies, and he stressed the value of their counsel and cooperation in connection with the Brussels conference and the International Labor Bureau. Finally, however, it was agreed not to consider the application of either Germany or Russia until their international obligations were fulfilled, and it is even rumored that France threatened her resignation from the League in the event of a decision to admit Germany. In this connection it is necessary to remember that although Austria and Bulgaria have applied for admission to the League, no application has been received from Germany.

Meetings of protest have been held all over Upper Silesia against the German efforts to sophisticate the plebiscite by importing real or alleged emigrants from Upper Silesia, now domiciled in Germany. Proofs have been found that the Germans, just as they did in the Allenstein case, intend to import as voters people fraudulently provided with identity papers belonging to missing Upper Silesians.

German agents have been sent to the

world, to shoot down the servants and officials of that government?" She thought she knew what would have been said had the countries involved been Alsace-Lorraine and Germany.

Systematic Vengeance

Sir John Simon characterized the occasions for misunderstandings between China and Japan as "unfortunate" and "misunderstandings between China and Japan do not grow less. The Foochow fracas has just been settled amicably after a long dispute in which the student body became very excited, but at the same time as this one case is disposed of, another rises on the border between Manchuria and Chosen. This new incident is of much greater importance than that of Foochow and gives promise of causing much more excitement.

Hunchun is the chief city of Chien-tao, where the famous dispute between China and Japan occurred as to the right of protection of Korean residents. Many thought at the time that the dispute might lead to warlike acts on either side, but no such unfortunate ending ensued. Reason prevailed and the question was adjusted in 1909 to the satisfaction of both nations in a way that would not be possible in the present excited stage of inflammatory speech.

What happened this time at Hun-chun was that a body of bandits took possession of the town, burning the Chinese customhouse, the residence of the Commissioner of Customs and later the Japanese consulate. The bandits were dressed in the uniforms of Chinese soldiers and probably largely consisted of disbanded troops. Among them were Russians and Koreans.

Japan promptly sent troops to do what the Manchurian Governor, Chang Tso-lin, ought to have done himself. Order was restored and now the Chinese Government demands that the Japanese should withdraw their soldiers. Japan was ready to comply, but the Chinese demand was also accompanied with the request that they should not return. To this Japan demurred, asserting that, far from agreeing to such a proposal, she intended to hold her troops in readiness to prevent a recurrence.

Eight thousand students of both sexes paraded the streets of Peking on November 17, carrying banners of protest against the Japanese aggression manifested anew in its actions in Hunchun. The disinterested onlooker watches the warm enthusiasm of the students with mingled feelings; glad, on the one hand, that patriotic instincts are stirring in their hearts, and, on the other, regretful that such a powerful weapon as this united sentiment of the youth of the land should be used in a flippant and ill-advised manner by those who control it. Hunchun may have some importance, but there are so many questions of greater consequence that are forgotten in the struggle for the smaller issues. "Yin hsiao shih tsu" is a phrase in constant use by the common people—for the sake of the small losing the great—and this is the peril over such trifling incidents as Foochow and Hunchun.

The farmers here are disposed to listen sympathetically to representations from London, but they are not at all averse to having a second string to their bow, and it appears likely that some of the New Zealand meat will continue to find its way to the United States.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL ALL WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Not only is the small town of Yoncalla one of the oldest and most historic in the State of Oregon, but since the election of November 2, it has the distinction of being the only one in this State which has a woman Mayor and all women on the council.

Order was maintained by policemen in this country because they were trusted, but in Ireland the reverse was the case. There the police do nothing but add violence to violence, crime to crime, and oppression to oppression. Sir Nevil Macready had said that he knew all the murder gang, that he knew all their names, and that they were few in number. Then why in Heaven's name didn't he arrest them and bring them to justice?

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MR. DATO AVOIDED ELECTION SUBJECTS

Spanish Premier "Had More Tact Than to Mention Such Delicate Affairs," When Interviewed by Journalists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Included among the items of the government's electoral procedure was the suspension of public meetings projected by parties not favorable to it, and this caused a certain effervescence in some districts. Thus, the Socialists of Valsañeda, in the district of Bilbao, telegraphed to the government protesting against the stoppage of their meetings, and the reply was given to them that no meetings would be permitted that had not been specially authorized beforehand.

Another matter which caused intense discussion was the ministerial procedure in Granada.

Here nearly two years ago there were such revelations of gross caciquism, the shameful exploiting of Granada and its means by public officials for their private gain, that were bad enough even to cause a sensation throughout Spain, which is so much accustomed to this sort of thing. The case could not be overlooked; there were violent debates on it in Parliament, and the chief offending individual found it necessary to abandon his place therein. At the same time Granada, which had suffered more than any other big city in Spain from this exploiting by the caciques, shook off the chains which had bound it and went in for whole-hearted reform in its ayuntamiento and in every other direction, with results that were remarkable in its increased well-being in a very short time.

Granada's Grievance

Now, the offending cacique became ministerial candidate again, and had all the force of the government behind him! Also a new alcalde, governmentally selected, was appointed. Little wonder that letters of a very pathetic character from Granada people appeared in the papers, and that it felt like wishing for the return of the Moors again, or of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Meantime ministerialists got on with their business and did not talk much about it. The Premier saw journalists most mornings and gave them news about the doings of the royal family, but kept off the subject of the elections, and the newspaper men had more tact, of course, than to mention such a delicate affair. However, Mr. Dato gave one interview to a newspaper which, though it does not approve of what he does, says nothing against him, and on this occasion he remarked that the government would have a majority at the elections which would be equal to or superior to that of 1914, and he added impressively that this majority would be achieved without resorting to violence of any kind. "That of itself spoke well," he said, "for the absolute legality that has so far been observed." This statement was much commented upon, and there were inquiries in the papers as to what significance Mr. Dato attached to the word "violence" and to what particular kind of "legality" he referred.

Justifying Methods

But in the matter of the attempted justification of the present proceedings, the ministerialist newspaper, the "Epoca," which is directly and regularly inspired by Mr. Dato, recently published a leading article in which it is argued on behalf of the forced majority. It said that Mr. Dato in asking the crown for the decree of dissolution of the Cortes and the holding of the general elections which would necessarily follow, did not engage upon a small enterprise or upon a sectional endeavor but upon a great national work, the restoration of the great political parties; and it was clear that the attempt would fail unless the government adopted rules of procedure in accordance with its conceptions. There were forces that were akin to the Conservative Party and might coincide with it many times, and assist it on many occasions, but they could not be counted upon to form a part of the future majority or as a permanent element of government, and must not be reckoned with because they obeyed the inspirations of other leaders. They would not provide that feeling of homogeneousness which the parliamentary instrument needed in order to accomplish stable work, that of parties and not of groups.

The majority that backed up the government ought to have a single program and a single discipline and be led by a single chief. A party was given a chief, and the latter formed the standards; so was elaborated political discipline which was more conscientious than that which consisted in idolatrous devotion to a person, and was more worthy of support and respect. (The reference here was evidently to the Maurists, the other chief Conservative section.) On this basis, said the "Epoca," the new majority must be founded if they must enter frankly and definitely upon an era of political stability. The government must have security of possession of the parliamentary tool capable of making its dispositions prevail, in order that its program should be fulfilled, and that its projects, modified and improved by parliamentary discussion, should go forward. That security was only possessed when the Premier, leader of his party, knew that he had votes enough behind him, that he was of his party, and that they were of those who shared common convictions.

Government's Philosophy

That is the philosophy, or the apologetics as some would say, of the government in its present remarkable

enterprise. It is in brief, a philosophy of end, the end in these matters justifying the means, the end being selected by the ministerialists alone, a philosophy of a party determining upon a program and regarding as justifiable absolutely any means to force an artificial majority in order to support it. The final justification, say such politico-philosophers, is the increased welfare of the state.

Mr. La Cierva was the only one who openly and vigorously fought the government, and he conducted such a campaign as political Spain has never known before. Having first been all over the southeastern district, and then a few days later in the northwest, the time for the journey being equal to that necessary for crossing the United States from one side to the other, with an infinity of exaggeration all the time, this first exponent of a new political strenuousness more recently went north, addressing enormous

GENEVA, THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor It would have been as absurd to establish a League of Nations in any other city than Geneva, as it would have been to build London in the middle of the Sahara Desert, for no other place in the world has such an international history and is so intimately connected with work for world peace.

Every one knows, or should know—for a popular British encyclopaedia in 24 volumes contains no reference at all to any of the founders—that the International Red Cross Society was founded here in 1863 by five Genevese citizens, one of whom was General Dufour, the commander-in-chief of the Swiss Army. So rapidly did this move-

here in 1703, admired the politeness and the wealth of the Genevese. So many English visitors, especially writers, visited Geneva in the eighteenth century that Voltaire wrote that "Geneva was imitating England as the frog tried to imitate the bull."

This century saw Oliver Goldsmith, who arrived here in 1735 with nothing but his clean shirt and his flute, with which he earned a meager living. Wordsworth spent his vacation of 1791 in a walking tour around the lake, and Sir Humphry Davy brought Michael Faraday here in 1813. Gibbons, of course, lived in Lausanne, but was connected with Geneva in that he was a great friend of Mlle. Chuchord, afterward the wife of M. Necker and mother of Madame de Staél, who spent much of her married life at Coppet near Geneva. What witty Frenchman was it who remarked that for daily exercise he "walked three times round M. Gibbon"? There

AUSTRALIA HONORS PRIME MINISTER

W. M. Hughes Given Public Tribute by His Countrymen for Signal Services to the Commonwealth During War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Cable advises from Melbourne received in official quarters in London give full details of the great public tribute which has been offered in Sydney to the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, in recognition of his signal services to the country during the war and at the Peace Conference. The presentation

chairman of the meeting, said there were two outstanding men who had rendered invaluable service to the Empire, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hughes. General Herring in a glowing tribute said that no statesman had backed the "Diggers" in the same way as Mr. Hughes had done. General McGlynn said Mr. Hughes had proved a true friend to the Australian Imperial Forces apart from his position as Prime Minister. Sir George Fuller, as representative of the New South Wales National Party, said they were behind Mr. Hughes to see that all obligations to returned men were fulfilled.

Colonel Wanless, on behalf of Victorian "Diggers," said that from the beginning to the end Mr. Hughes was the "Diggers' staunchest friend. W. A. Holman said the Prime Minister was one of the foremost intellects of the British race and one of the Empire's great men who had concentrated all his powers on the solution of war problems. The Hon. Sir Thomas Hughes, formerly Lord Mayor of Sydney, speaking "for those who stayed at home," said the admiration of the men and women who unfortunately could not fight was as great as that of the "Diggers." O. C. Beale, for the business community, said Mr. Hughes had been called an autocrat, but an autocrat was wanted when daring traitors stumped England, after leaving Australia, to disrupt the magnificent edifice of the British Empire.

The claims on behalf of the workers in the shipbuilding trades have been adjourned, the employers having neither rejected nor acceded to the demands, but it is regarded as significant that the unions are suggesting, in the event of refusal, a court of public inquiry very much on the lines of the dockers court. A similar claim by the engineers has also been deferred until December.

A deadlock exists in connection with the claim of the tramway workers for an increase of 12 shillings per week. The employers have emphasized the progressive adverse condition of the municipal tramways and contend that the economic limits of the earning capacity of the undertakings has been reached. The unions have replied that they could not allow the inability of the undertakings to bear the extra cost of the wages to interfere with the standard of life of the workers, but here again the refusal to grant the demand was not followed by an ultimatum. Instead the employees' representatives proposed arbitration by an independent tribunal, and this is to be considered by all the undertakings concerned. The building trade operatives in London and the southern counties have also failed to obtain wage advances from the National Conciliation Board, but there is no suggestion at present of drastic action.

The relations between the miners and coal owners since the settlement of the coal strike have been amicable, and the negotiations on the question of output and the future regulation of wages are proceeding smoothly. Coal production in some areas has already improved materially, and the objects which the government had in view in the settlement seem likely to be attained. The owners and miners' joint committee are now entering on the preparation of a scheme for the regulation of wages. The miners make no secret of the fact that the establishment of a national wages-board is the machinery they have in view.

CANADIAN VIEW OF PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—United Farmers of Ontario view with some anxiety the alleged intention of the Republican Party in the United States to rush into effect a protective tariff on imports of agricultural products.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—To support the efforts made by the government to further the exploitation of wind and water power, and to increase the utilization of bog peat for fuel purposes, the Danish Home Secretary has appointed a technical commission, which includes Dr. Erik Schon of the Polytechnic College, and Gunnar Grenraaen, the director of the Technological Institute. Experts will be asked to join the commission on particular points, and the commission will report to the ministry when it is desired that the Home Secretary should ask the Riksdag's approval of state contributions for experiments, or for the furtherance of the object in view.

DENMARK TO UTILIZE BOG PEAT

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"Not only would a prohibitory tariff lower the prices in Canada, but, by lessening our shipments to the United States, it would have a tendency to increase the exchange rate on our currency," said W. A. Amos, vice-president of the United Farmers of Ontario. "Thus it would militate against the welfare of Canada as a whole," he added.

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TRADE UNIONS AND STRIKE THREAT

British Organizations Less Eager to Indulge in Threats, Due, Probably, to Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—There are signs that the trade unions are not quite so eager to indulge in strike threats, and in well-informed Labor circles the view is held that the unemployment problem is responsible for a change of policy. There is still much talk in some quarters of improving the standard of life of the workers, irrespective of the ability of industries and trades to bear the cost of increased wages, but leaders are showing an increasing desire to weigh up the facts and accept the situation.

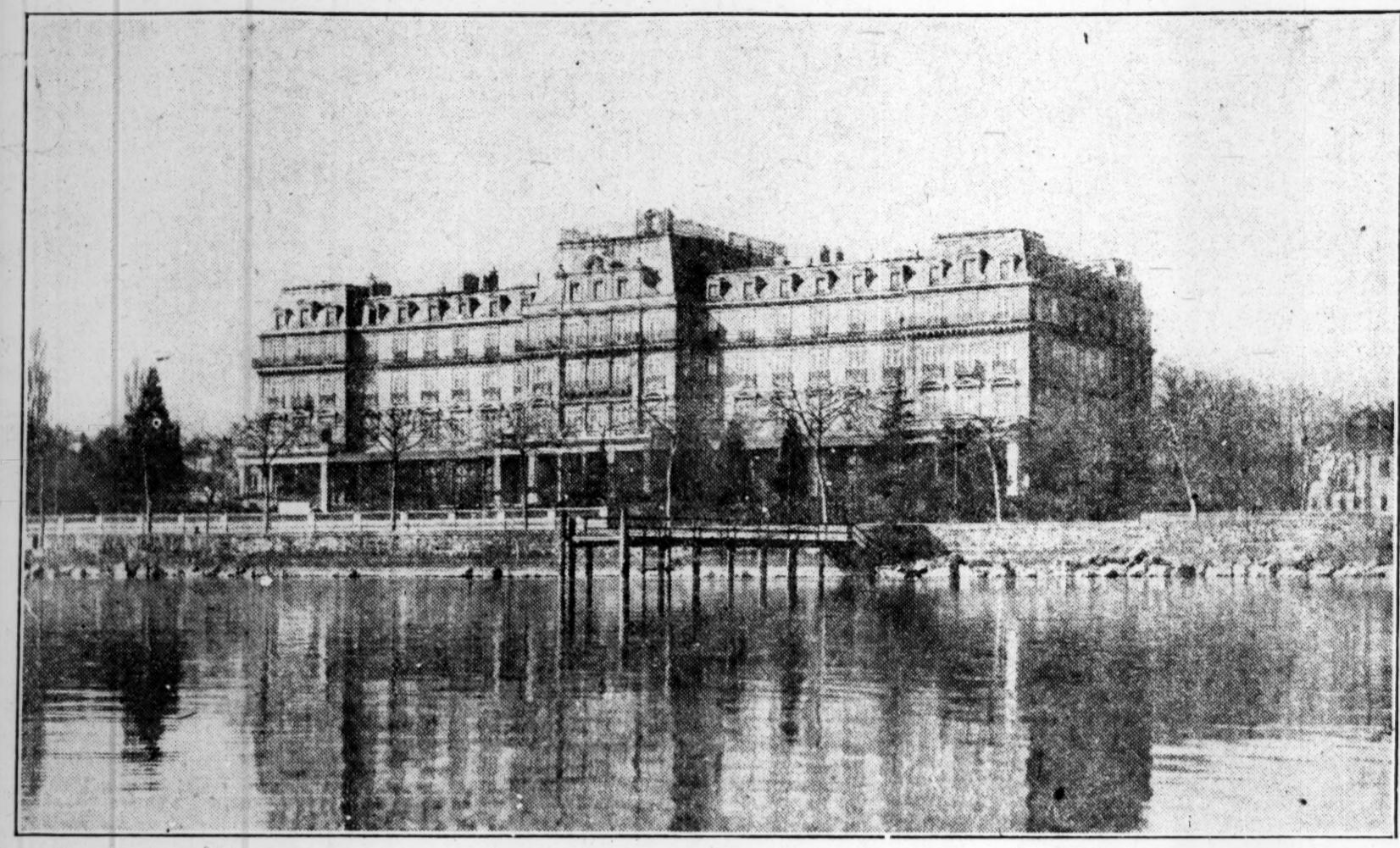
The claims on behalf of the workers in the shipbuilding trades have been adjourned, the employers having neither rejected nor acceded to the demands, but it is regarded as significant that the unions are suggesting, in the event of refusal, a court of public inquiry very much on the lines of the dockers court. A similar claim by the engineers has also been deferred until December.

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The relations between the miners and coal owners since the settlement of the coal strike have been amicable, and the negotiations on the question of output and the future regulation of wages are proceeding smoothly. Coal production in some areas has already improved materially, and the objects which the government had in view in the settlement seem likely to be attained. The owners and miners' joint committee are now entering on the preparation of a scheme for the regulation of wages. The miners make no secret of the fact that the establishment of a national wages-board is the machinery they have in view.

Australia stood dowered with a greater heritage than was theirs when they went to war. He had always believed with all his heart in the justice of the Empire's cause. He was one of those who urged the "Diggers" to go and fight, so it was his business to stand by the "Digger." All things promised to the soldiers by the Federal Government had been carried out as far as humanly possible. He referred to the world-wide conspiracy against this Empire were who were against this Empire were against Australia. There was no use in fighting with gloves on. We must fight with bare fists. If they fight with tooth and nail, we must fight with tooth and nail. If they go a bit further, we shall go as far as they. He was not speaking to parties, he was speaking to individuals. These were the lines on which Australia must go.

The testimonial accompanying the gift, which was in the form of an address enclosed in a casket of Australian wood, was as follows: "We on behalf of returned Australian soldiers, and of citizens of the Commonwealth, tender Australia's thanks for the fidelity, courage and determination with which throughout the long dark years of the war you steadfastly fought for human freedom and the best traditions of the British race. The characteristically able way in which you fought at the Peace Conference and preserved the ideals that Australia holds most dear will be recorded in history and ever remembered with gratitude and pride. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial as a spontaneous expression of the gratitude and admiration of returned sailors and soldiers and of your fellow citizens for noble work well done." Alderman W. Brooks, M. L. C., the



Photograph by Jullien Frères, Geneva

mons gatherings of persons in Pamplona and elsewhere.

New Atmosphere Created

In the circumstances fixed by the ministerialists Mr. La Cierva could not expect any great results from his campaign at the elections, but he warmed up the public feeling, creating a new atmosphere, and despite the new majority a situation may be created in which the government may not find it so easy to give the railway companies all they want. Mr. La Cierva insisted that the companies had unduly influenced the ministry, that they had in a sense taken possession of it, and that by and by, if nothing is done, they would take possession of Parliament itself. He wanted the railways to be instruments of progress, wanted the 15,000 kilometers needed to be added to the general system as soon as possible, and the railways to be run in the interests of the country.

In the opinion of many, Mr. La Cierva, whose attitude received the utmost sympathy from the best commercial classes, would have done well to go farther and enter upon a general and complete program of railway reform, for whether it was by the deliberate design of the companies or not, it is certain that the services at present are at a very low ebb. It is the astonishing but quite definite fact that there is not a long distance train in Spain at the present time that is not on an average between one and two hours late in arrival at its destination, and often the lateness is much more than that, while even on short runs of two or three hours a lateness of an hour or two is often set up. Really, the time tables count for nothing, and the trains idle away the time at wayside stations without any reason or excuse.

SARNIA'S GIFT TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SARNIA, Ontario—A form of recognition of the services of the war veteran that is somewhat unusual in the Dominion has been adopted by this city, which has just presented to its 500 returned soldiers a cash gratuity of \$104 each. The proposition has been financed by the sale locally of civic debentures amounting to \$50,000. Aside from being doubly welcome at the holiday season of the year, the gift is appreciated by the veterans inasmuch as it appears to be a better method than those adopted by other cities in the Dominion, where tax rebates and housing loans to veterans were authorized, with the result that in the one case only the veteran with property benefited, and in the other only the married man.

Argument was set up here that the gift of money was anything but in the nature of a memorial, such as the people of the city proposed. On the contrary, it was decidedly not permanent. This was met by the retort that a memorial hall or any other such building would be more for the public use than for the use of the veterans. However, it is also pointed out that the gratuity, as in the case of the bonus from the Dominion Government, is in no sense a payment for war services, but merely as an aid to reestablishment.

Government's Philosophy

That is the philosophy, or the apologetics as some would say, of the government in its present remarkable

WARNING AGAINST SOLDIERS' BONUS

Every Estimate for Government Expenditures Must Be Cut to Minimum, Says Secretary of the United States Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The financial conduct of the government during the next three fiscal years "will be seriously imperiled," unless Congress takes steps to cut out every unnecessary expenditure, like the soldier bonus legislation, David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, warned the Senate Finance Committee yesterday.

Mr. Houston appeared before the committee to emphasize and reiterate the recommendations that he made in his annual report. Every estimate, official or otherwise, must be reduced to a minimum if an equitable tax revision is to be carried out and the Treasury kept solvent; the soldier bonus bill, as passed by the lower House, would cost the Treasury approximately \$2,300,000,000, the Secretary said.

Annual revenue to meet the government's expenses and maturing obligations must be kept at a level of \$4,000,000,000 up to the end of the fiscal year 1922. This is \$1,400,000,000 less than the revenue for 1919 and 1920, and \$700,000,000 less than the needed revenue for 1921. The secretary recommended that the extreme surtax be reduced "not to exempt the rich but to tax the rich." Owing to the fact that the very wealthy have been investing in tax-exempt securities the taxable income of taxpayers having net incomes of \$300,000 fell from nearly \$1,000,000,000 in 1919 to \$400,000,000 in 1918.

Recommendations Made

The secretary urged abolition of the excess profits tax and the substitution for it of a "simpler and more certain tax upon corporation income or profits." Following is a summary of the recommendations of the Secretary:

"1. I have recommended that the revenue from taxation be maintained until the close of the fiscal year 1923 on a level of at least \$4,000,000,000. This represents a substantial reduction of aggregate taxes collected from the people. During the fiscal year 1920 the internal tax receipts amounted to \$5,400,000,000 and it is estimated that for the fiscal year 1921 they will amount to \$4,700,000,000. The proposed \$4,000,000,000 levy, therefore, represents a reduction of \$1,400,000,000 from the level of 1919 and a reduction of \$700,000,000 from the level of 1921. What it means in brief is that a system of taxation based upon the income tax—adjusted to ability to pay—bears less heavily upon the taxpayer and yields less revenue, as it must, when the income of the country declines.

"2. I recommend the reduction of the extreme income surtaxes, not to exempt the rich but to tax the rich. At present, by investing in tax-free securities and by the use of other devices the very wealthy can and do avoid taxation. The taxable income of taxpayers having net incomes over \$300,000 a year fell from \$92,972,955 in 1916 to \$32,247,329 in 1918. This condition, I have suggested, may be met either by reducing the upper surtaxes to a lower general level or by reducing the upper surtaxes with respect to that part of the income which is saved and reinvested in taxable property or business, leaving the present rates, if necessary, upon income which is wasted or used in ostentatious and unnecessary consumption.

Excess Profits Tax

"3. The excess profits tax should be replaced, primarily because it is losing its productivity and promises in the near future to become a statute of exemptions rather than an effective tax. Moreover, the tax is so complicated that it imposes upon both taxpayers and administrative authorities burdens too difficult to be permanently carried. I recommend that it be replaced—not merely repealed—with a simpler and more certain tax upon corporation income or profits. I suggest in this connection for the consideration of the Congress either a flat additional on corporation profits, such as has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom, or a tax upon the undistributed profits of corporations under which, if adopted, corporations should be expressly authorized to pay taxes through their stockholders, as partnerships are now taxed through their members. By either of these proposals the income tax on corporations could be made a fair equivalent for the income tax as now applied in effect to individuals, partnerships and personal service corporations.

"4. I recommend the retention of a simple system of specific sales or consumption taxes designed to collect a moderate proportion of the aggregate tax levy from a few highly productive taxes on non-essentials. Miscellaneous sales or excise taxes shifted in main to the consumer supplied in the last fiscal year about 20 per cent of the total taxes, or about 25 per cent if customs duties are counted as consumption taxes. In view of the financial needs of the government these proportions may properly be maintained or even increased to perhaps 30 or 35 per cent; but no radical increase such as doubling the consumption taxes would in my opinion be justified."

Fair Balance Necessary

There must be a fair balance in the tax system as a whole between taxes on the consumption of the masses and taxes on wealth, income and business. It would be especially unfortunate to substitute sales taxes of any variety for taxes upon corporation,

profits required both to balance the tax system and to equalize taxes on corporations with the progressive income tax as applied to unincorporated business concerns. To place such an unfair load on the masses would violate all the recognized principles of justice as to the division or distribution of the total tax burden. I do not oppose all sales taxes; but I have recommended the repeal of those sales taxes which are difficult to enforce, unduly vexatious and of inconsiderable yield. The entire tax system including the existing specific sales taxes should be simplified, not further complicated by the adoption of a turnover or general sales tax which would require a huge additional administrative force if administered properly and would result in widespread evasion if not thoroughly administered.

"5. The excess profits and other taxes which in my opinion should be replaced would yield the future less than \$730,000,000 a year. In order to meet this reduction or deficit I have mentioned—merely for the convenience of the committees of Congress, which will be directly responsible for tax revision—a large number of possible new or additional taxes including higher income taxes and additional specific sales taxes upon luxuries and non-essentials, capable of yielding over \$2,000,000,000 a year. Obviously all of these taxes are not recommended. They are mentioned as possible new sources from which to make a selection.

"6. Except for newspaper misund-

FOREIGN LANGUAGE LAW IN HAWAII

Strict Regulation of Instruction in Alien Tongues in Schools Provided by Statute Which Becomes Effective in 1921

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Strict regulation rather than complete abolition was the decision reached by the Legislature in special session here recently on the question of foreign language schools in Hawaii. As the result of this decision, there was passed a bill which becomes effective July 1, 1921, placing all language schools under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction and fixing the hours during which they may hold sessions.

This is the first action to be taken in the territory against these institutions. The great majority of the 400 are conducted by Japanese and mainly by the Buddhist Mission. Teachers in these schools are for the most part aliens, brought here from Japan, many of whom have but a sparse knowledge of the English language, the ideals of democracy, and American history and institutions. There are also a few Chinese and Korean language schools.

For a considerable period the general public opinion in the islands was that language schools should be abolished, largely on the ground that Japanese and other children of alien parents who were born here were American citizens, under American law, and should therefore be taught English to the exclusion of other tongues until they entered high school or college. That opinion, however, underwent a radical change, with the result that the decision was for strict regulation rather than abolition.

Heretofore the Japanese language schools held session both before and after the hours of the public schools, and children flocked to them by the hundreds. Under the bill just passed no foreign language school shall be conducted in the morning before the regular public school session, and their sessions are limited to one hour a day for six days a week. No foreign language school will be permitted to operate without a permit from the Department of Public Instruction, and no person shall teach in such school without having been granted a permit.

Before issuing a permit to a teacher the department must satisfy itself that he is possessed of a reasonable knowledge of the ideals of democracy and knowledge of American history and institutions, and know how to read, write and speak the English language.

The provision concerning a teacher's knowledge of English will, however,

be liberally construed during the two years after the bill becomes effective.

All of the language schools will be subject to the rules and regulations of the school department, which will also prescribe the courses of study and the textbooks. Finally, the term "foreign language" shall not include the Hawaiian within the meaning of the bill.

TRIBAL RECORDS TO BE SAVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Condemnation of the excess profits tax and opposition to the proposed sales tax are included in the report of the tax committee of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is the outgrowth of a conference held in New York last October. The report recommends a substantial reduction in the present sur-tax rates and deduction of any net business loss of one year from the income of the succeeding or preceding year. These changes, it is estimated, would reduce national revenue by about \$1,150,000,000. In order to make up this loss, the committee proposes the increase in the corporation income tax rate with a maximum of 16 per cent and discontinuance of the present \$2000 exemption with respect to corporations, which it estimates would make up about 40 per cent of the deficit; doubling and quadrupling of stamp tax rates, and possible extension of the stamp tax to receipts for payment above a certain amount, to checks, vouchers, etc., and to raising the rates of first-class postage, from which sources it is estimated 20 per cent more might be replaced; increases in and extension of customs duties to be limited to easily supervisable and collection, thus making up the remaining 40 per cent of the amount to be replaced.

The committee opposes a sales or turnover tax as uncertain and thus likely to injure business, and considers the proposed excise tax on the privilege of holding land and natural resources as fundamentally unsound.

Complete abolition of the excess profits tax is asked as being "complex, difficult of administration, based on an artificial and unsound definition of invested capital; that it invites excessive loading; encourages extravagance in the conduct of business, and arouses the hostility of the taxpayer and the written records.

PURCHASE OF MOUNTAIN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Louisiana State Historical Society announces that it will endeavor to preserve such of the history and language of the Attakapas Indians as is still obtainable from the 70-odd members of the tribe that still exist in Calcasieu Parish, by means of phonographic and written records.

GOLETA VALLEY UNION SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—It has been decided to have a union grade school for Goleta valley, to take the place of several smaller schools which children of the valley are now attending. Excellent roads now prevail in this district, which makes possible the use of omnibuses for conveying children to and from school. In this way the entire grade school education of the district can be conducted in one large up-to-date building.

NATIONAL GUARD IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORLTAND, Oregon—The official compilation of the Military Bureau shows Oregon to be in eighth place in the matter of strength in its national guard. "Recruiting in the national guard is progressing satisfactorily, considering the apathy of the public in military matters at this time throughout the country," says George A. White, Adjutant-General of this State.

MR. REA ANNOUNCES REDUCTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad system announced yesterday that present business conditions "will necessitate further reduction in the number of employees and in the working expenses and capital expenditures until the situation improves."

bills by the State, is proposed in a bill filed in the Legislature by the Massachusetts Forestry Association. The association would make the mountain a forest reserve and an appropriation of \$50,000, dependent upon the raising of the same amount by public subscription, would be provided by the bill for the purchase of the tract.

BANNER YEAR IN JAMAICAN TRADE

Value of Imports Over £5,000,000, and Exports £5,627,328

—Revival of Banana Industry
—Sugar Principal Export

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Government figures recently published show that the year of 1920 has established a record for business done by this island, and for revenue collected. The total sums are far ahead of anything that the island had known. The value of the imports exceeded £5,000,000, whereas 10 years ago the value was only slightly over £2,500,000. The exports were worth £5,627,328. The figures were made public by the customs went up to £738,468, compared with the £2,688 of the preceding year.

This is the first action to be taken in the territory against these institutions. The great majority of the 400 are conducted by Japanese and mainly by the Buddhist Mission. Teachers in these schools are for the most part aliens, brought here from Japan, many of whom have but a sparse knowledge of the English language, the ideals of democracy, and American history and institutions. There are also a few Chinese and Korean language schools.

For a considerable period the general public opinion in the islands was that language schools should be abolished, largely on the ground that Japanese and other children of alien parents who were born here were American citizens, under American law, and should therefore be taught English to the exclusion of other tongues until they entered high school or college. That opinion, however, underwent a radical change, with the result that the decision was for strict regulation rather than abolition.

Eighteen million oranges, well over 40,000,000 coconuts, and 752,884 cwt. of sugar are other noteworthy items on the export list. Sugar represents the greatest value, its £1,317,544 placing it above the value of bananas.

It is the first year during a part of which the preference given by Great Britain to Jamaica sugar, cocoons and other products has been in force. As a result Britain has attracted 63 per cent instead of 50 per cent of the island exports. The United States has stood still at 23 per cent, and Canada has dropped from 14 to 6 per cent during the 10 years ending in 1909 the United States took 51 per cent of the island export. Great Britain only 17. In 1879 the proportion was 14 to the United States, and 73 to Great Britain.

Turning to imports, Britain advanced from 4 to 10 per cent in supplying food and other products, and the United States dropped from 65 to 57. Canada advanced from 20 to 27 per cent. In manufactured articles, however, Britain dropped from 28 to 23, and the United States advanced from 64 to 71 per cent.

The Collector-General puts a normal year's export of bananas at about 11,500,000 stems, while the maximum ever reached, was about 16,250,000. Whether the banana export will ever again go up to the 1920 figure in Jamaica is not at all certain. There is a strong tendency now to put banana land under coconuts and canes, and in one parish at least the yield of the banana is being affected by impoverishment of the soil. The island's exports are quite largely in the form of raw products. The promising start that was made with copra has not developed as was expected, owing to the greatly increased use of the coconut in its natural form.

ONE BIG UNION" REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Proposals for affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World, for "one big union," were rejected by the local union of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. By a small margin the members voted to reorganize the union on a departmental basis.

THE JONES STORE CO.

Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

W.H. JONES

W.H. JONES

W.H.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANKER SEES NEED OF STRICT ECONOMY

International Financier Says Trade Crisis Can Only Be Remedied by Checking Inflation and Living Within Means

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The remedy for the present disastrous trade crisis lies in stabilizing international exchange, and this can be accomplished in one way only, namely by government and individuals looking the situation squarely in the face and learning to live within their means." So said the Hon. R. H. Brand, member of the International banking firm of Lazard Brothers & Co. to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a recent interview. Mr. Brand is well known to American Government officials by his work on the British war mission in Washington and by his recent opening speech at the Brussels financial conference, where he was one of the vice-presidents.

It seems hardly possible, he said, that anyone could lose sight of the fact that the world must suffer for four years or more of gigantic expenditure in destruction during the great war and yet allied statesmen, after the armistice, announced that labor was to be established on a new plane with a higher standard of living, which promises could only have been made through ignorance, as the slightest thought applied to the subject would reveal the fact that reduced production, combined with waste of capital and resources, could only result in a very much lower standard of living than existed in 1914.

Purchasing Power Lost

While Britain and America may still maintain the pre-war standard, yet most of central Europe has arrived at the point where subsistence is hardly possible. The present stagnation has arisen as a result of the loss of purchasing power in the world. Factories are laden with orders for some years ahead without considering whether customers are in a position to pay for the manufactured articles, and within the last few months thousands of orders have been canceled because the European peoples are no longer able to pay.

Stocks of most commodities have piled up in Great Britain, United States and other countries, but there is no remedy, according to Mr. Brand, by which these goods can be given merely in credit to European nations, who can give nothing in return. The outcry in Britain against imports from Germany shows a lack of perception of the fact that unless Germany is allowed to export to Britain, Britain will be unable to export to Germany. Undoubtedly the handing over of 2,000,000 tons of German ships to Britain under the Versailles Treaty and their sale at the present time at a price of £19 per ton has given a serious blow to the shipbuilding industry as well as to the steel plants and engine builders in England. Reparations to any large amount cannot be paid in cash but must be in kind.

Saving Essential

The inflation of currency, that is the use of the printing press to produce paper money, goes hand in hand with profiteering, which in turn starts the vicious spiral of wages and prices chasing each other ever upwards. But this is not the only evil of inflation, for it also depreciates currency, which in turn depreciates exchanges and compels Britain to pay more for her imports, thus again increasing prices. In fact, said Mr. Brand, the only means of avoiding ruin, as the recent Brussels conference decided, is to check inflation, and encourage saving both by government departments and individuals. A fundamental law of financial existence is to live within one's income.

The subject of international loans or bonds, issued by the League of Nations to help impoverished countries, the Brussels conference with which Mr. Brand is fully in agreement, summarily rejected all such notions as being quite impracticable. By some means, however, an equilibrium must be reached, even though it may come about through a temporary reduction in production combined with great unemployment.

Necessity of Cooperation

The Labor Party considers nationalization as a panacea for all economic troubles, but the fact remains, declared Mr. Brand, that the standard of 1914 can only be maintained by the production of 1914. Production is not likely to be greater under state management, nor does it depend entirely on the efforts of Labor or Capital, but to a great extent on the prosperity of Britain's neighbors and on their ability to buy what Britain has to sell at high prices resulting from the present high cost of raw materials and labor. This interdependence is a fact which present conditions are emphasizing, and driving home to the national consciousness. Labor and Capital will both feel the pinch and the workers will learn that when they strike, they strike against themselves, and if they indulge in "ca canny" or believe in the false economic theory that the less they produce the more men will be employed, they will find that as they reduce production, they reduce their own standard of living.

Mr. Brand concluded by reiterating the fact that underneath all the machinery of finance lay the fundamental necessity of cooperation between nations. "We cannot live on another's poverty. With free cooperation and with increased saving and production, matters will gradually right them-selves."

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMPARISON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States compare (last 000 omitted):

Resources	Last wk	Prev wk
Gold & gold certificates	\$273,749	\$260,494
Gold sediment fund—FRBD	363,723	332,866
Gold with forged agen.	3,300	67,745
Ttl gold held by bks	649,772	622,105
Gold with fed res assets	1,253,492	1,268,725
Gold redemption fund	161,533	150,528
Total gold reserves	2,055,802	2,042,368
Lgl to mint silver, etc	180,932	180,160
Total resources	2,236,754	2,222,468

Bills discounted

Sec'd by govt war oblig	1,177,263	1,158,974
All other	1,554,428	1,437,775
Bills light in open mkt	211,367	234,609
Total bills on hand	2,972,852	2,821,358
U S government bonds	26,014	55,173
U S Victory notes	69	69
U S cts of indebtedness	281,253	365,555
Total earning assets	3,281,653	3,223,841
Bank notes	18,161	17,502
Uscd items & other de-		
from gross assets	761,005	*902,042
Bank notes	12,852	12,520
All other resources	8,417	8,420
Total resources	8,318,935	6,587,468

Revised figures.

NEW YORK MARKET GENERALLY DULL

NEW YORK, New York—Investment rails were one feature of the generally dull session on the stock exchange yesterday. They resisted pressure by the bears and in the last hour helped to improve the market. The closing was irregular and below the best prices. The shorts raided shipping, oils and independent steels. The total sales involved 721,800 shares. Monday ruled steady at 7 per cent.

The steels generally gave a good account of themselves, probably reflecting strength gained from the optimistic statement by Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who is quoted as saying that he is more optimistic over the situation than he has been for the last six years.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The coal output for the United Kingdom has now reached normal, and is well on the way for a record, as will be seen by the following figures since the miners' strike:

	Tons
Week ended Oct. 30	4,100
do Nov. 6	756,300
do Nov. 13	4,775,699
do Nov. 20	5,210,709

DANISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Extraordinary Commission decided recently to propose to the government the abolition of all existing restrictions on the export of margarine and the raw material used in its manufacture.

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by which these goods can be given merely

in credit to European nations, who can

give nothing in return.

The outcry in Britain against imports from Germany shows a lack of perception of the fact that unless Germany is allowed to

export to Britain, Britain will be unable

to export to Germany. Undoubtedly

the handing over of 2,000,000 tons of

German ships to Britain under the

Versailles Treaty and their sale at

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MATCHES START FOR DAVIS CUP

United States Will Meet Australasia at Auckland, New Zealand, in Fifteenth Competition for This Famous Trophy

DAVIS CUP WINNERS

	W.	L.	Pts.
Year	Winner	2	0
1900—United States	2	0	11
1902—United States	2	0	11
1903—British Isles	4	1	11
1904—British Isles	5	0	11
1905—British Isles	5	0	11
1906—British Isles	5	0	11
1907—Australasia	3	2	11
1908—Australasia	3	2	11
1909—British Isles	3	2	11
1910—British Isles	5	0	11
1911—United States	3	2	11
1912—Australasia	3	2	11
1913—United States	3	2	11
1914—Australasia	3	2	11
1915—Australasia	4	1	11

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, world's singles tennis champion, and W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, former champion of the United States, will represent the United States team, and G. L. Patterson of Australia, former world's champion, and N. E. Brookes, also of Australia and former British champion, will represent Australasia in the challenge round of play for the Davis cup today.

Both the American and Australasian teams have made the most of the good weather of the past week for practice and all the players are in fine shape. Tennis critics here express themselves as much impressed with the superb driving of the Americans, particularly that of Tilden and Johnson. The relative strength of the two teams indicates a close struggle.

NEW YORK. New York—for the fifteenth time since 1900 the Davis international lawn tennis cup will be completed for beginning today, with the United States, the home of the donor, challenging Australasia, the holder of the trophy since 1914.

The United States is represented by W. T. Tilden 2d, world's singles champion; W. M. Johnston, former United States champion; W. M. Washburn, former intercollegiate champion and Capt. Samuel Hardy. The defending country will probably depend upon G. L. Patterson, N. E. Brookes, with P. O'Hara Wood and R. V. Thomas as extras.

This trophy, which is emblematic of the world's team tennis championship, occupies the unique position of being the most frequently competed for international sport prize in the history of amateur athletic contests. Donated in 1900 by D. F. Davis, at that time American doubles champion with Holcombe Ward, the trophy has been battled for 14 times in the past 20 years. During this period Australasian teams have won it six times, British Isles' players five times, and United States combinations three times.

Not including the preliminary rounds of the 1920 matches, 68 players representing nine nations have participated in the play for the trophy. Of this number the British Isles has used 18 and the United States 17. Australasia is third with 10 and France, Belgium and South Africa follow with five each. All told these players took part in 233 matches which went to a decision and one match resulted in a tie.

N. E. Brooks holds the individual honors, having been member of the Australasian team in eight different years. During this period he played 44 matches, of which he won 36. A. F. Wilding, a compeer of Brooks, holds second honors, for during his seven years of competition he played 37 matches, of which he won 28. J. C. Parke, the English veteran, ranks third with 23 matches and 12 victories. W. A. Larned and M. E. McLoughlin, two outstanding stars of American tennis, are tied with 20 matches each. Larned has a slightly better winning average with 13 victories to McLoughlin's 12. The latter's defeat of both Wilding and Brooks in 1914, when the Australasians were at the height of their court career, however, was undoubtedly the greatest individual feat in the annals of international tennis.

The complete record of individual players who have taken part in five or more matches up to the close of 1919 and the results of the final round in each Davis cup match since 1900 follow:

Player and country	Yrs.	W.	L.	Matches
H. R. Barrett, B. I.	7	5	7	8
N. E. Brookes, Australasia	8	5	8	16
W. J. Clothier, U. S.	2	4	1	7
Max Decugis, France	7	7	1	14
P. de Borman, Belgium	4	1	8	13
F. P. Dixon, B. I.	4	5	8	17
R. F. Doherty, B. I.	5	7	2	14
H. H. Drury, U. S.	2	0	8	10
O. Froitzheim, Germany	4	2	2	8
M. Germot, France	4	2	2	8
A. W. Gore, B. I.	3	2	5	10
A. H. Goheret, France	2	2	3	7
H. H. Hackett, U. S.	3	5	1	9
O. Kreutzer, Germany	3	2	8	13
A. R. F. Kingscott, B. I.	1	6	1	7
W. A. Larned, U. S.	6	13	7	20
W. McLoughlin, Ireland	1	2	1	3
D. McLoughlin, U. S.	3	2	0	5
Lowe, A. H. B. I.	4	0	4	8
M. E. McLoughlin, U. S.	4	12	8	24
T. M. Mavrogordato, B. I.	3	11	8	20
J. C. Parke, Canada	3	4	1	8
R. B. Powell, Canada	3	4	1	8
H. P. Schwengs, Canada	3	5	2	10
Holcome Ward, U. S.	4	5	7	16
A. G. Watson, Belgium	2	0	8	10
A. F. Wilding, Australasia	7	28	9	44
B. C. Wright, U. S.	4	8	8	10

*One match tied.

FRENCH AND PARSONS WIN
PIEHURST, North Carolina—Emmet French, professional, and Donald Parsons, amateur, of Youngstown, defeated J. M. Barnes and Charles Mothesel, both professionals, 1 up, in a best-ball match on the championship course. French and Parsons had

a best ball of 63, Barnes and Mothesel 67. French, with two putts conceded, had a 67, the best individual card. French, Barnes and Mothesel had "birdie" 4s on the 537-yard seventh and "birdie" 3s on the 424-yard fourteenth.

OPENING DAY IN TENNIS TOURNEY

United States National Indoor Championship Have Entered 21 Junior Matches and 12 Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—All of the first and most of the second rounds were completed on the first day of the United States National Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship for juniors and boys at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

All the players except two were present, also seven others whose entries had arrived too late. Of these the referee, J. P. Allen, added F. T. Osgood to the junior list, and V. C. Bloom to the boys' till the vacancies, making 21 junior matches played, and 12 boys.

All the favorites had little trouble in progressing. Vincent Richards showing his usual form in disposing of Milton Bernstein, while C. M. Wood Jr., had a similar easy time against Paul Hicks of Yale University, and Valentine Gross. Young Louis Rouillon, entered from Harvard University, though still in the boy class, also showed well.

In the Richards-Bernstein contest, after Richards had taken a love set and had a comfortable lead in the second, he eased off and Bernstein, by placing to Richard's forehand, took two games. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR LAWN TENNIS SINGLES—First Round
Valentine Gross defeated Jesse Sonn, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.
C. M. Wood defeated Paul Hicks, 6—1, 6—4.

Jere Lange defeated Chapman Huff, 6—4, 8—6.
F. T. Osgood Jr. defeated D. D. Hedden, 6—1, 6—1.

C. F. Attaway defeated Leslie Rosenthal, 6—4, 6—2.

A. K. Glorie defeated K. C. Fay, 6—4, 7—5.

W. M. Aydelotte defeated Arnold Bradley, 6—1, 6—1.

J. John Cronin defeated Arthur Reynolds, 6—2, 6—4.

A. B. Sheridan defeated John Pollack, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round
D. R. Bradley defeated Livingston Merchant, 6—2, 6—3.

J. J. Tucker defeated E. P. Snow, 6—1, 6—1.

Henry Pickells defeated L. H. Rouillon, 6—2, 6—2.

Ernest Kuhn, defeated C. H. Nannes, 6—3, 9—7.

Arthur Orth defeated George Case, 6—1, 6—2.

C. M. Wood, defeated Valentine Gross, 6—3, 6—2.

A. B. Sheridan defeated J. J. Blust, 6—2, 6—2.

O. H. Hopkins defeated P. C. McHugh, 6—4, 6—4.

W. R. Hicks, defeated Alfred Epstein, 6—4, 6—4.

Vincent Richards defeated Morton Bernstein, 6—0, 6—2.

Willis Geis defeated Eugene Stein, 6—8, 10—8, default.

Parke Cummings defeated C. G. Hurd, 6—4, 6—2.

NOVEMBER 21
Lausanne Sports 3, Fribourg 2.
Geneva 3, Chaux-de-Fonds 2.

NOVEMBER 28
Servette 1, Lausanne Sports 0, 67 to 0.
Chaux-de-Fonds 2, Etoile 0 (0 to 10).
Cantonal 2, Geneva 1 (2 to 0).
Montreux 3, Fribourg 1.

In Central Switzerland all the matches but one were played in the first round. Old Boys, who succeeded in obtaining 5 goals at the expense of Lucerne, have the excellent record of only 4 goals against them, as compared with 15 in their favor. The leaders in this section, Biennie, have had 5 scored against them, but on the other hand have found their opponents' net on 19 occasions. The match in which these two leaders met had been looked forward to as likely to give an indication as to which was the more likely to finish the season as champion in the section. The result of 1 to 1 leaves the point as doubtful as ever. Kali was the scorer for Old Boys in the first half, and Siegrist for Biennie in the second.

The deciding match is fixed for March 6. Both the Aarau matches were played at home. Results follow:

NOVEMBER 21
Old Boys 5, Lucerne 0.
Nordstern 1, Aarau 0.

NOVEMBER 28
Biene 1, Old Boys 1.
Berne 2, Basle 0.
Aarau 1, Lucerne 0.
Young Boys 0, Nordstern 0 (1 to 1).

Total 226 Total 250

NOVEMBER 28
NEW SOUTH WALES BEATS MARYLEBONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GAINESVILLE, Florida.—The varsity tennis tournament at the University of Florida courts ended with a freshman win as champion. The tournament brought out some good matches and created a great deal of interest. In the finals W. B. Horne '24, of St. Petersburg, won from D. B. Knight '21, of Bunell, in straight games, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. The younger player won by fast, careful playing.

VAIL WINS AUTO RACE

BAKERSFIELD, California—Ira Vail won from Roscoe Sarles and Edward Hearne what was advertised as "the dirt track automobile championship" Sunday when he made 100 miles over a one-mile track here in 1h. 28m. 18.3s. The world's record is held by Milton, who covered the distance at Phoenix, Arizona, on October 10 of this year in 1h. 24m. 2.5s.

SECOND ROUND IN SWISS FOOTBALL

Etoile Club Has Won 11 Matches Out of the 22 Played With a Score of 51 Goals

SWISS FOOTBALL LEAGUE (To November 28 Inclusive)

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Servette	4	3	1	11
Etoile	5	1	2	11
Cantonal	4	1	3	9
Chaux-de-Fonds	3	2	3	8
Geneve	2	3	3	7
Lausanne-Sport	1	5	2	7
Fribourg	1	3	3	5
Montreux-Sport	2	0	5	4
CENTRAL SWITZERLAND				
Biene	5	2	0	12
Old Boys	5	1	0	11
Young Boys	3	3	2	9
Nordstern	3	3	2	9
Berne	2	2	3	7
Aarau	1	2	3	4
Lucerne	1	1	3	4
Bale	0	2	5	2
EASTERN SWITZERLAND				
Grasshoppers	7	1	0	15
Winterthur	5	0	2	10
Neumünster	3	2	1	9
Saint-Gall	3	2	4	8
Young-Stars	3	2	3	8
Young-Fellows	3			

COOPERATIVE STORE IS PROVED SUCCESS

President of Harvard University Cooperative Society Urges Public Appreciation of Idea — Laws Hinder Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the cooperative idea which has been highly successful in the operation of the Harvard Cooperative Society would work out equally well with more general adoption in retail commerce was the conviction expressed by Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard University, president of the society for the past 15 years, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The chief obstacles in the way of a more widespread development of the cooperative plan in retail merchandising, he said, are a lack of public appreciation of the possibilities of cooperation and the existence of legal restrictions on cooperative endeavor.

During the fiscal year extending from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, the Harvard Cooperative Society did a total volume of business of \$874,111.48. The membership, which includes officers of the university, alumni, undergraduates, special students and members from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, practically doubled, reaching 6375. After reductions had been made for the reserve for depreciation of inventory, building fund, employees' reserve and other items, a sum of \$40,135.67 remained available for distribution in dividends or for addition to the surplus.

Under the by-laws of the society, which was incorporated in 1903, the net profits are divided and distributed at the discretion of the board of directors. For the past year they voted to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on cash sales and 8 per cent on credit sales, disbursing approximately \$39,000 in this way. These profits go only to the participating members in the society, who, in themselves, form an unincorporated association which selects the officers and board of directors of the society.

"One of the outstanding reasons for the success of the cooperative," Professor Munro said, "is that it is unhampered by the element of profit-making for one individual or small group of individuals. Its object is to make as large profits as possible through careful buying, taking advantage of discounts, efficiency, and system, and to distribute the net earnings to its members. All that the participating members ask is that the manager, the officers and directors administer the business profitably. There is no question of the profits going to these officers; and the manager, who, being highly trained, is paid accordingly, is working only to produce the best results."

The Massachusetts law provides that the dividend from stock held in a cooperative endeavor shall be limited to 5 per cent. This is obviously an obstacle, and many similar statutes are to be found throughout the states. The legislators are often retail merchants themselves. They do not want cooperative stores and they will legislate them out of existence, if possible. The Harvard society, however, has no outstanding stock, but holds it in the treasury, from where it is voted by 10 stockholders who hold it in trust. Thus the question of small return on invested capital does not hinder the operation of the business. Furthermore, there are no notes owed banks by the society, and an adequate reserve for depreciation is maintained.

We see wise, capable and busy men sitting on the boards of investment of savings banks and voting the investment of millions of dollars. For this they receive a negligible salary. There would be slight difference if the same type of men sat on the board of directors of a cooperative retail organization and administered its business with the same care and efficiency. The public does not fully appreciate what can be done through cooperative merchandising, and the chief obstacle to their understanding has been restriction of the experiment by law."

Professor Munro explained that the cooperative society does the purchasing for the university, thus being able to supply needs at cost plus overhead expense. Having an available and fluid reserve, the society is able to take advantage of cash and quick discounts, realizing a large annual saving in this way. Professor Munro said that he had found a remarkable growth in the cooperative retail store movement in England and Scotland, where success has been marked. In the Harvard organization, he declared, lies at least the idea, if not the model, for wider cooperative development.

CHURCH COUNCIL OPPOSES OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Characterizing the open shop as often in reality a closed shop, closed against members of Labor unions, the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has issued a statement condemning the agitation for an open shop. The statement asserts that relations between employers and workers throughout the United States are seriously affected by this campaign, also that a widespread impression exists that the campaign is inspired in many quarters by antagonism to union labor. It charges that employers who compel applicants for work to sign contracts pledging themselves not to affiliate with unions, and who refuse union men employment or discharge them merely on the ground of union membership, are guilty of using co-

ercive measures and of violating the fundamental ideal of an open shop. Such action, it is claimed, is as unfair and inimical to economic freedom and to the interest of society as is the corresponding coercion exercised by Labor bodies in behalf of the closed shop. The commission urges that employers scrutinize carefully any movement likely to result in denying workers such affiliation as they believe will safeguard their interests and promote their welfare, and in precipitating disastrous industrial conflicts at a time when the country needs good will and cooperation between employers and employees.

AMERICANS SEEK TO PROTECT DYES

Action by Great Britain in Providing a Licensing System to Prevent German Importations May Be Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—How prohibition sentiment is growing among the college and university students of the world was related to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Harry S. Warner, educational secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, who has just returned from Europe, where he attended an international student anti-alcohol conference in Stockholm.

Delegates from eight countries planned to hold a world student anti-alcohol conference in Lausanne next September, at which the United States and practically all the central and western European countries will be represented.

Mr. Warner said that there was a vital appeal from all European countries that the United States shall make good what Europe considers its experiment in prohibition and shall be able to furnish in the near future an authentic and comprehensive summary of the facts, showing the economic, industrial and social advantages of freedom from alcohol.

"If the United States," said Mr. Warner, "becomes in fact an alcohol-free nation within the next few years, this will have an overwhelming influence on the affairs of the whole world."

Features of European Situation

Two features of the European student situation impressed Mr. Warner; one was the degree in which the anti-alcohol movement was already organized and its growth since the war, especially in the northern nations; the other was the degree in which university men, students and graduates alike, form the traditional background for university drinking customs.

The growth of the anti-alcohol sentiment was more gratifying because it was accomplished in face of the drinking traditions in student life, which in some countries were almost overwhelming, so that the prohibition bill is in the minority.

Significant, too, was the keen interest with which students and graduates were watching what they called the experiment in the United States. They had heard of it only remotely, sometimes through channels not fair to the one side or the other; and they were now asking whether a great nation actually could banish the alcoholic custom.

Economic Benefits

They were much impressed by the economic and industrial benefits apparent from prohibition as thus far demonstrated in the United States and they were desirous of obtaining reliable information on the extent of these benefits.

Since the war students' anti-alcoholic society had been organized in France, where one might least expect it. There was the beginning of an organization in Belgium, expressing the desire to study the place of alcohol in the social and economic life of the nation. In France the study includes the desire to find a substitute for the wine industry, with a new market for the grape industry.

In Holland the anti-alcohol organization was two years old; this was active among students not quite of university grade and had already grown to 25 local societies and about 800 members.

The society, organized three years ago among normal schools, had about 1200 members.

University interest in the movement was keen in Copenhagen, Sweden would have a plebiscite on the liquor question within two years, and the students' society there, organized at least 12 years ago, would play an important part in the dry campaign.

Even in Finland the societies were rather strong, in face of the strongest of anti-prohibition sentiment among the university and educated classes. Interest in England was growing. University professors were emphasizing the necessity of watching the impetus toward greater influence in world markets, which prohibition might give the United States.

Educational Work

The British student, though usually not caring for prohibition, as such, was keenly interested in the advantage the United States might gain from it economically. A recent debate on the subject at Cambridge had developed a vote of the audience, which lacked only eight votes of being dry. About a year ago similar debates at Oxford and Cambridge had developed votes that were two-thirds wet.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association in the United States had been active for 20 years and had been composed of as many as 275 societies. It has trained many college men to take part in state dry campaigns and as many as 1000 in one Ohio campaign. But its chief work was educational, and it was now cooperating with similar organizations throughout the world.

There are now at least 10 national students' anti-alcohol organizations with a membership of 25,000, including the three organizations in the United States. The other two in this country were the Chinese Students Prohibition League and the Latin League Against Alcohol. The latter, the most recently organized society, represented Central American, South American and southern European students, the significance of the organization being that its members plan to

STUDENT INTEREST IN PROHIBITION

Ten National Students' Anti-Alcohol Organizations — Europe Watching Progress of the Dry Movement in United States

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return to their home lands and remain there, continuing the anti-alcohol work.

Anti-Saloon League Denial

Official Says It Does Not Oppose Civil Service Rules for Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The statement made by the National Civil Service Reform League that the Anti-Saloon League is opposed to the application of civil service rules to prohibition agents, is not correct, according to William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. "The league refused to jeopardize the passage of the law, in the first place, in order to put in a civil service provision. As a member of the national executive committee, I happen to know that the matter was brought up at a meeting in Washington less than two weeks ago, and it was agreed that the league would approve the civil service measure, provided its sponsors would make such a reasonable amendment as to prevent a situation that the league knows would block enforcement and defeat the purpose of the measure. The league believes in anything that will insure safe tenure of office, free from partisan complications, for all honest, efficient enforcement agents."

NEW ENGLAND MAY HAVE CROP REPORTS

Agent of United States Department of Agriculture Promoting Plan for Better Marketing of the Products of the Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A cooperative plan of crop reporting for entire New England, is being urged by V. A. Sanders, New England field agent of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. It is announced that half the expense will be borne by the federal government if the various states will appropriate the other half.

Reliable crop reports are held to be absolutely essential to successful marketing of agricultural products and as the farms of New England are dependent for a market to some extent on outside territory, the values of these reports is said to be greater than in areas where they have been already in profitable use.

"Clearly these reports must be both timely and substantially accurate so that they may be accepted with confidence," says Mr. Sanders. "With a view to improving and extending its reports to important subjects of agriculture not now covered, the United States Department of Agriculture asks the six New England states to join forces with it in establishing a cooperative crop reporting service for all New England."

"The chief argument for having the six states act together are that their combined area is about equal to that of an average sized state; that the commercial crops grown here come from several of the states and find their markets throughout all six; that crop reports and statistics covering only part of the states would have very limited usefulness; that a service covering all six will cost very much less than six independent services; and that the six states together form the smallest efficient crop reporting unit."

"The United States department offers to pay half the cost if the six states together will pay the balance. This makes the cost to any one state quite small. Each year there would be issued a summary of each state's agriculture by counties, and ready for distribution by the close of the current year."

"At a recent meeting of the commissioners, it was estimated that the service could be put into effect the first year for \$10,000. The commissioners recommended action by all six states in asking authority from their respective legislatures at the coming sessions for this cooperative work; and an appropriation of \$1000 in each state. Maine already has this authority, and has taken the action suggested."

"The proposition is now being considered in all six states with excellent prospects for favorable action. It is receiving cordial support from the agricultural departments, farmers, their associations, farm bureaux, dealers and the press. Any service of this kind that makes the distribution of farm products more economical and prompt promotes the welfare of all."

POLISH ATTITUDE TO ATTACK ON JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Poland has taken steps to punish those guilty of violence against the personal property of Jews, and is endeavoring to prevent any excesses against the Jews, according to Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Polish Minister to the United States.

At a conference here, called on his invitation, and participated in by the Minister and the representatives of the Provisional American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee, he received resolutions adopted at Jewish meetings calling attention to persecution of Jews in Poland, and said:

"For nearly two years, owing to the war with Soviet Russia, an abnormal state of affairs has obtained in Poland, and such things as those of which these gentlemen complain were held by the government in deepest reprobation. Now that peace has come to Poland in honor of the visitors,

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BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

EUROPEAN

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CATTLEMEN OF THE WEST ASK INQUIRY

Packers and Palmer Policy Are Criticized—Retailers of Meat Blamed for High Prices—Tariff Measure Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Stockgrowers representative of the cattle-men's associations of 12 western states, at a convention held here, passed resolutions calling upon A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, to institute an inquiry aimed to expose the methods between packers and meat retailers. It was alleged by the speakers who sponsored the resolutions that an alliance existed between packers and butchers, which was responsible for the high cost of meat.

The stockgrowers attending the convention were members of the United Stockgrowers Association. They decided that the organization's name should be changed to the Range Stockgrowers Convention. R. C. Turritin and Vernon Metcalf, both of Nevada, were elected president and secretary, respectively, of the convention for the coming year.

Palmer Policy Attacked

The resolutions calling for an inquiry into the methods of business existing between the packers and the butchers followed a discussion in which many of the stockgrowers denounced Mr. Palmer for his alleged failure to prosecute meat profiteers. George H. Russell, president of the Crook County (Oregon) Live Stock Feeding and Marketing Association, led in the attack.

"It is the prices charged by the retailer that is the curse alike of consumer and producer," declared Mr. Russell. "The solution of the whole question confronting the meat situation in this country lies with Mr. Palmer, and he refuses to make a move toward solving it by prosecuting the profiteering butchers."

Several arguments were advanced as to the reason for meat prices remaining high to the consumer, but the consensus of opinion was that the retailer was to blame in seeking to make excess profits.

Other resolutions passed by the United Stockgrowers Association prior to the decision to change the name to the Range Stockgrowers Convention, included one favoring an immediate embargo on wool and wool products and the levying of an import duty sufficient to equalize the cost of production in this country with that of exporting countries, plus a compensatory duty offsetting any difference in exchange rates.

Tarif on Meat Animals

It was voted to call upon Congress to enact a permanent tariff on meat animals big enough to enable the American producers to sell on an equality with foreign exporters, together with a compensatory tariff to offset differences in exchange rates. An immediate embargo on meat imports to be operative until the tariff law was passed, was included in the last resolution.

The meeting urged the devising of plans whereby the seasonal surplus supply of cattle from the various western states may be gauged and ways and means adopted for preventing the glutting of markets with such surplus.

A resolution was also adopted calling for the enactment of legislation to prevent alleged practices of stockyards in quoting higher prices for cattle than were actually paid.

Meatless and wheatless days came in for condemnation by the cattlemen, it being the generally expressed opinion that they had much to do with the lesser consumption of meat, even since the war. It was proposed that the Department of Agriculture be asked to conduct a campaign for more meat eating.

FARMERS' PROFITS COME FROM POULTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The effects of the great reduction in the price of grain and some other farm products is illustrated by an instance which came under the observation of Fred C. Sherman, of Sioux Falls, while recently at Westington Springs, situated in the central part of South Dakota, in a rich agricultural district.

A farmer drove into Westington Springs with a load of oats. He also brought in a case of eggs. The oats he sold for \$16 and the eggs for \$18. "This set me thinking," said Mr. Sherman, "that there must be something wrong when a case of eggs will bring more than a wagon load of oats. Talking with others, I found that farmers this year are making nothing from their grain. The only real income that the farmers have at the present time is from poultry, eggs and butter."

AMERICAN INDIAN MUSEUM AID ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Dr. H. M. Whelby of St. Louis asked the Society of the American Indians, recently in session here, to aid in the establishment of a museum in this territory where a comprehensive series of relics of the race may be assembled. He pointed out that primitive man in North America did not advance beyond the stone age, but that in this immediate section he reached a high degree of skill. Two sources of information were outlined: the intentional or pur-

poseful records, pictographs, mounds and traditions and the products of human handicraft still in existence. Dr. Whelby stated that civilization and cultivation are rapidly erasing the mounds and the traces of Indian trails, and that if information is not quickly collected, the persons now living who may supply missing gaps in the story will have gone.

THEATERS

"You Never Can Tell" Revived By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"You Never Can Tell" by George Bernard Shaw, revived at the Garrick Theatre, London.

LONDON, England.—Since the time of its first production by the Stage Society on that historic occasion when a London theater opened its doors for the first time to a Sunday audience, while the police waited through the performance to arrest its promoters on the slightest sign of any breach of the law, much water has run under the mill, and "You Never Can Tell" has aged with the rest of the world.

The play at its first performance had a wonderful cast—a fact the importance of which must not be underrated. A band of enthusiasts who had the welfare of the stage at heart gave their services and the cast numbered some of the finest talent of the day. No one who saw James Welch as William will ever forget him. His burst of tears in the last act was rendered with such perfect art that the house came down with round after round of applause. Louis Calvert in the present rendering plays the part round the phrase "Very pleasant, sir," but scarcely creates the living man as Welch did. He speaks with a reiterated emphasis, which gives away the fact that he is delivering words he has learned by heart.

This, indeed, is a fault committed by the whole company with the exception of the two young men, Francis Lister as Valentine, and Dennis Blakelock as Phillip, who speaks naturally and easily, realizing that their witty speeches need no underlining. They have the right tone for Shaw, whose extravagant writing will not bear any conscious attempt at effect from the actors. Unfortunately both Lady Trede and Leonard Shepherd, as the parents, play for effect the whole time, while Nadine March as Dolly looks to the audience after every one of her more important sallies. The result is laborious. When laded out in this accentuated manner, Shaw's wit becomes a bore. Nor do the characters of Mrs. Clarendon, Crampton, and Dolly, as they are now presented, do their author justice. Viola Tree's Gloria it is scarcely fair to criticize. This part was always the weakness of the play, and it has now become old-fashioned. Valentine's scenes with Gloria jar. It must be confessed that this particular play has not worn well.

Theatrical Notes

The recent visit of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company to Cambridge, England, has brought to notice the shortage of theaters in that university town. It has only one small public theater, and all the seats for the entire week of operetta were bought within a few hours of the opening of the box office. The great demand for seats had been expected by several colleges, which sent representatives to stand in the queue from 5:30 a.m. though the box office did not open till 10 a.m. These men were relieved every half hour, and when the sale of tickets commenced the entire accommodation for the week went to the first 20 or so in the queue, who bought for all their friends. The demand for Gilbert and Sullivan is, of course, quite exceptional; there is nothing that appeals more to an undergraduate audience. This visit of the D'Oyly Carte Company has given impetus to the movement for a university theater. For nearly a year now the various artistic and dramatic societies have been considering the formation of a League of Arts in Cambridge. This league would be a center for all artistic and dramatic effort, and one of its first tasks would be to consider the possibility of building a university theater. The Amateur Dramatic Club (A.D.C.) has its own theater at present, but this is really too small and cannot meet the demands of an enlarged university.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S BONUS TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—That the State of South Dakota will be able to pay bonuses aggregating about \$2,000,000 to South Dakota men who served their country during the war, without the taxpayers being seriously burdened, is the belief of W. H. McMaster, Governor-elect of South Dakota. At the election held November 2 a majority of the voters declared themselves in favor of the bonus being paid by the State. It will be at the rate of \$15 per month for each month of service by the individual soldier.

BRIDGE AT BISMARCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The federal government, the State and two counties are joining in the building of a \$1,500,000 bridge across the Missouri River at this point as a part of the general development of western North Dakota and the improvement of the national parks transcontinental highway.

HEDGE FENCES DISAPPEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The little red schoolhouse has served its time and must give way to a thoroughly modern school building and equipment, in the belief of Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas Agricultural College. Dr. Jardine has placed the little box type of country school in the same class as the old-fashioned cradle for harvesting wheat.

"One of the chief causes found by our investigators for farmers moving to the cities is to obtain better school facilities for their children," said Dr. Jardine. "There is no real reason

FARMERS' STRIKE IS APPREHENDED

AGRICULTURISTS MAY HAVE TO LEAVE FARMS, SAYS SOUTHERN SENATOR, BECAUSE THEY CAN NO LONGER FIND A PROPER LIVING THERE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—Unless conditions are materially altered, the American farmer will be forced to strike. He will not strike for the mere sake of striking, and he will not strike in mass, but it will amount to a strike, for he will have to stop the labor of farming. He will be obliged to stop furnishing the necessities of life, for the reason that there will no longer be a living left for him on the farm.

Such is the assertion of Ellison D. Smith (D.), United States Senator from South Carolina, in a specially prepared statement, in which he comments on the refusal of the Federal Reserve Board to grant to the farmers of the nation the larger credits for which they recently asked. "The farmer does not wish to strike," Senator Smith continues. "He does not want to quit his lifetime work, but he will have to do it unless the world grows different for him. When I say the farmer will strike, I do not mean that agriculture will absolutely cease. That would be absurd. A few men here and there will go on planting. But production will be cut disastrously, because the average American farmer will leave the farm, just as he has been doing and as he is doing today. He will say to his wife and daughters: 'Here, I must go to the factory and get work by the day, so that I will know the wage will come in.' He will flock to the cities. Not many persons comprehend what this will mean. It is the simultaneous lessening of production and increase of consumption. Each time a farmer packs up his household goods and goes to the city, there is one less man producing food for the world, and, at the same time, one more mouth to feed.

"The farmer's cost of living has leaped upward along with the cost of living which the millionaire pays in 1920. The percentage is the same matter what the income. I cannot stress too strongly that the United States has entered entirely upon a different living plane, of which the farmer is part. More money is called for now than ever before. It is not the cost of high living, but the high cost of living. The war precipitated this condition, which was rapidly coming, anyway. More money must go to the farmer if he is to keep on farming. He must have an adequate price for his crop. Although absolutely incomparable with the vast profits reaped by the manufacturers, the farmer has enjoyed some comparative prosperity during the war—experienced a condition a little better than he struggled through so many years. With him, the decision is now made, and he will never return to the class whose earnings are just sufficient to purchase rude, hard food and indifferent clothes."

LAND IN MONTANA UNDER IRRIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—There are now 2,136,974 acres of land under irrigation in Montana, according to a survey just completed by engineers of the state Irrigation Commission, which was created at a special session of the legislative Assembly in 1919. The survey shows 885,543 acres of projects under way or in process of formation, and 2,226,000 acres of irrigable land without water or immediate prospect of getting it.

This makes a maximum of 5,248,517 acres that can be irrigated out of the State's total of 93,000,000 acres. One-third of the land in the State is classified in the survey as agricultural land, the greater part, of course, being non-irrigated or "dry" land. The remaining two-thirds of the State are classified as forest or grazing areas.

BETTER WAGE ASKED FOR CLERGYMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Wage for the clergyman which will enable him to live and maintain his family at least as well as if he were engaged in everyday business, must be provided by the Methodist Episcopal laity to meet a grave shortage of ministers, the Board of Methodist Bishops declared at a conference held at Atlantic City. The board of bishops also promulgated an address, to go at once to the millions of the laity, calling for the raising of the balance of the \$108,000,000 centenary fund, during the ensuing four years. Reports showed that \$15,500,000 of the fund for missionary benevolence has been collected in the last 12 months.

RURAL DEMAND FOR GOOD SCHOOL SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The hedge fence is rapidly becoming extinct in Illinois. The high growth forces constant expense to land owners in maintenance and there is also obstruction to the view of approaching cars at junction points. The modern farmer is substituting wire attached to posts of concrete or steel.

why there should not be good school plants in the country as in the cities. This means the consolidation of the country districts into real graded schools and high schools. The little red schoolhouse is entirely out of date now. The new school system must be based upon the social and economic needs of the farm and the farm home."

MUSIC

MUSIC SECTION, SAN FRANCISCO LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The music section of the San Francisco Library came into the public eye when in March last the Margaret Anglin Company found there the Tchaikovsky music for which they had searched the libraries of the United States in vain. Built up largely by bequests, this music room is tinged with the atmosphere of the romantic fifties, when \$900 in gold dust was bid for a first choice of seats at a Kate Hayes concert, and Platt's Hall on Montgomery street was crowded to hear music of which is now on the shelves of the San Francisco Library in the scores of the prized Herold collection of orchestral music, a gift from the sons of Rudolph Herold.

Rudolph Herold was not only the first symphony conductor, but the pioneer of music in San Francisco. He came to the city as accompanist to Katherine Hayes in 1852 under the management of P. T. Barnum. Herold stayed in San Francisco, and founded the Philharmonic, the first vocal and instrumental organization, in 1854. One looks with curious delight at the scores through which the indomitable conductor so patiently, so perseveringly conducted the foundation that Fritz School was to work from in 1894, but which was not to really mature until the day of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra Society with Henry Hadley, and finally with Alfred Hertz. The worn sheets of the overture to "William Tell" carry one back to that memorable concert of February 17, 1854, which "Alta California" described as "Grand, vocal and instrumental matinée—in Platt's New Music Hall. Overture to The Merry Wives of Windsor." Nicolai. Overture to "William Tell." Rossini."

It was not so very long ago that the music room of the San Francisco Library was founded with a few opera scores. These were the gift of Madame Emilia Tojetti, who in 1902 presented the city's need so clearly to the trustees of the library, that they voted \$200 to establish the department. In 1906, the volumes, which then numbered only about 100, were destroyed in the San Francisco fire.

The first great contribution after the fire was that of the Boston Music Company. This branch of G. Schirmer's New York house discontinued its circulating library in 1909, and, through the efforts of Julius Rehn Trusse, baritone; Miss Marion Carley, Miss Susan E. Williams, Miss Elizabeth Seidhoff, Guy Maier, pianists; Carmela Ippolito, violinist and Mildred Ridley, cellist. In addition, as a feature of exceptional interest, the Harvard Glee Club, Dr. Archibald Davison, director, will assist in the performance of Florent Schmitt's "Chant de Guerre" for tenor solo, male chorus and orchestra.

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MISS MARY ROSSIN,

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

JAMES K. HACKETT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The rôle of Macbeth, by the common consent of the critics, presents more stumbling-blocks to its interpreter than does any other part in Shakespeare. Less physically exacting in execution than Othello, it is more difficult to personate, because the character is far subtler and much less sympathetic than that of the Moor. Many actors have fallen short in it, including Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who was unable, as the highland chief, to repeat the great success that he had deservedly won as Hamlet.

The more remarkable, therefore, is Mr. Hackett's experience at the Aldwych, when, at his first appearance upon an English stage, he won, by sheer merit, in such a part a reception as warm—old Londoners are agreed, as ever was accorded a stage visitor to Britain's shores.

At his comfortable flat in Mayfair, Mr. Hackett chatted with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who was at once conscious that the actor brings into private life that resolute dignity of manner so impressive in his stage work.

"The stage tradition of my family," said Mr. Hackett, "and its connection with the English theater, goes back nearly a century. My father, James Henry Hackett, born in New York City, in 1800, gained an early reputation as an impersonator of other actors. His first great success in London was 'Rip Van Winkle' in 1833, afterward acquired by Joseph Jefferson, which play he dramatized in collaboration with Bayle Bernard. In 1827 he came to England and played at Covent Garden. I have here his own letter to his mother the day after his first London appearance, describing his success, and telling how the house enjoyed, in particular, his imitations of Kean and Macready." The actor read from the faded manuscript, and continued:

"Hackett père, when he played 'Richard III,' frankly imitated Kean—a fine tour-de-force; but his best Shakespearean work was in Falstaff—both in 'Henry IV' and 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' This character he played for 47 years and made him the acknowledged Falstaff of all time."

"Then you learned early to love your Shakespeare, Mr. Hackett?"

"I did, indeed. I was almost brought up on Macbeth. I pondered over the play for years, and have volumes of notes that I have made upon it, at one time and another; yet if you were to ask me today what I know about the part, I should say, 'Not much, so vast it is, and so many are its phases.'

"Yet you succeeded where others had failed."

"I succeeded beyond all my expectations; more than I knew at the time. So absorbed was I in my work, on that first night, that I scarcely heard the cheering. Standing before the curtain I was conscious of moving splashes of black and white, that, I learned afterward, were men's hats and handkerchiefs, and programs being waved. Then, when I turned back to the stage, all the organization, led by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, applauded and cheered me. I felt almost as though I were in a dream, living again, in the past of a century ago, when Macready, Kean, and my father were here, in the days of that letter. I read to you."

One felt how reverently the son carried the torch of tradition handed to him by his father. That consciousness of sympathy with the past was present in the mind of more than one critic upon that first night of Mr. Hackett's Macbeth.

"Have you played other Shakespearean parts, and shall we see any of them?"

"I have played Othello in the United States; but I prefer Macbeth, because it touches life at so many more points than does Othello, and is consequently more interesting. President Lincoln in a letter to my father regarding Shakespearean plays, in 1863, says, 'I think none equal Macbeth. It is wonderful.' President Roosevelt held the same opinion. He wrote me in 1916, 'I already know of that letter of Lincoln to your father. However different I may be from Lincoln in other respects, I resemble him in the fact that Macbeth is my favorite play.'

"As for my other Shakespearean performances, I have played Mercutio, about the year 1902, in an all-star production of 'Romeo and Juliet' at New York, under Charles Frohman; and I have appeared, at various times, as Orlando, Orsino, Touchstone, Romeo, Iago and others."

"And here in London, Mr. Hackett?"

"Here in London I may possibly do Falstaff in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' and outside Shakespeare I have ready W. D. Howells' comedy of American character, 'The Rise of Silas Lapham.' It is a humorous part, and will contrast well, I hope, with Macbeth. If need be, I may put on also a new play by Douglas Murray, in which I undertake a dual rôle."

"I have been invited to play Macbeth at the Elysée Palace Theater in Paris. My father played twice in the French capital, and it would be pleasant, if only for sentimental reasons, to take repertory over there, as the Guitrys did here; but my future plans are unsettled."

"Leaving Mr. Hackett, one could not but feel the significance of his visit, and of the welcome accorded to him in London. 'Tis not merely that he has shown London a Macbeth more noble and more dignified than it has been given for many years past. But

there is more in his coming than a solely artistic value.

The American Embassy, it is stated, make no secret of their pleasure at his success. They regard him, in some sort—as Britons did Sir Henry Irving in days gone by—as informal ambassador of good will and harmony between the two great English-speaking races, who descend both from Shakespeare's England.

KÖNIGSMARK IS STAGED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Everybody in France who reads novels knows the history of "Königsmark," but popular as the work of Mr. Peter Benoit is, it was doubtful if it would succeed upon the stage. It is always a dangerous experiment to attempt to translate in terms of the theater that which has obtained favor between the covers of a book. Mr. Gémier, the actor-manager, it was, who saw an opportunity in this romance for the creation of a successful piece to be placed on the boards of the Théâtre Antoine.

Briefly told, the story concerns a young Frenchman, a teacher, who finds himself in the German castle of Königsmark. He has an affection for the confidante of the Grand Duchess, but is betrayed by her when he discovers that the first husband of the Grand Duchess had been assassinated and buried in the castle in precisely the same spot where had been enacted a seventeenth century Königsmark drama of the same kind. The Grand Duke is about to take stern measures to secure his silence when rumors of the coming war reach the castle. The young Frenchman is only saved by the intervention of the Grand Duchess, who hurries him over the frontier just in time.

The romances of Mr. Benoit are certainly full of adventure and are exceedingly well written. He contrives to produce a certain romantic atmosphere and his popularity is not surprising. On the whole it is deserved, although he has been brought to the forefront by the great literary controversy that recently raged about another of his books "L'Atlantide." He was accused quite unwarrantably of having plagiarized Sir Rider Haggard's "She." Sweet are the uses of adversity—and of advertisement. If Mr. Benoit grew angry at this unfounded charge, he has since had good reason to be grateful for it. Many people began to read all he had written. That an enterprising theater manager would desire to dramatize his stories was inevitable.

The playwright in this instance is Benoît Vigny. The adaptation of "Königsmark" is not badly done although it must be confessed that the canvas of the book is too large to fit into a story of conspiracy—in this instance the Abbé St. Real's account of "La Conjuración des Espagnols contre la Venise en 1618." The dramatist adheres closely to historic fact, though Belvidera is his own invention.

First honors went to Mr. Ion Swinley, as the tender, irresolute, impulsive Jaffier, a somewhat Shakespearean character occasionally reminiscent of Brutus. Mr. Swinley's rendering had contrasted to the point of irritation to the point of irritation to make the German characters accompany each word with a mechanical salute and a clicking of the heels. These kind of effects are too easy and in the end ineffective.

"Königsmark" on the stage may indeed be put in the category of "cinema plays," in which rather violent scenes swiftly unfold themselves. Gémier as the French précepteur, and Mme. Andréa Mégard as the Grand Duchess, act with the rapidity of film stars.

Mme. Mégard, for example, seems to be perpetually changing her robes in order to make a new picture. She appears successively in court costume, in the red uniform of a woman colonel, and again as a devotee of the hunt. Nevertheless she displays in this "movie" kind of play talents that are often lacking in "movie" actresses.

As for Gémier he shows what he can do with more popular material than he is accustomed to employ. "Königsmark" is hardly to be classed among his great productions, but is on the other hand if these adventure stories are to be told on the stage they are told as crisply, and as cleanly, as they can be told by the incomparable Gémier.

PHÉNIX SOCIETY'S "VENICE PRESERVED"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Ottway's famous play, recently revived at the Lyric, Hammersmith, is generally held to be the best tragedy in the English language, outside Shakespeare, though some tastes would prefer Dryden's "All for Love," or Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy."

Be that as it may, "Venice Preserved" has stood the test of time, bearing out, until the middle of last century, Sir Walter Scott's assertion that "probably more tears have been shed for the sorrows of Belvidera and Monimilia than for those of Juliet and Desdemona."

The reasons for this popularity are not far to seek. The tragedy is tensely emotional from beginning to end, and contains three acting parts of first-rate importance, along with others of which something can be made by competent actors. That is why "Venice Preserved" passed, almost from its first performance, among English stage classics, so that its history gives a list of the greatest British theatrical names—Betterton, Garrick, the Kemble's, Kean, Macready and Phelps.

As for English actresses, they have reveled in the heroine's part. Mrs. Barry, the first Belvidera, played herself straight into fame with it, while Miss Siddons always counted the rôle among her best, as did also Miss



Photograph © Stage Photo Co., London

James K. Hackett as Macbeth

O'Neill, Fanny Kemble, and the beautiful Helen Faucit. This revival, by the Phoenix Society, was therefore a dramatic event of exceptional interest for all lovers of the theater owe them thanks; it is also a great opportunity and something of an ordeal for some of the younger and keener players who thus find themselves challenging comparison with the loftiest traditions of two centuries and more of English stage history.

Let it be said at once that the performance, upon the whole, was worthy of the occasion and reflected much credit upon all concerned. Miss Cathleen Nesbitt and Mr. Ion Swinley may not be a potential Siddons and a second Kean, but they, and their fellows, made good in one of the most difficult acting plays ever put upon the boards. "Venice Preserved," we should add, is based, like Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," which it imitates in parts, upon a story of conspiracy—in this instance the Abbé St. Real's account of "La Conjuración des Espagnols contre la Venise en 1618." The dramatist adheres closely to historic fact, though Belvidera is his own invention.

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"Saul." For Spain, "El Hijo de Don Juan," or one of Calderon's romances.

One cannot watch Moscovitch in "The Great Lover" without a penetrating sense of the waste the world permits of its present artists. Here is this man, with every gift of understanding and interpretation, throwing himself away on a trivial play! Yet of all the foremost actors on the English stage of today, he has the warmth and cordiality which spreads the good of art.

"MARY ROSE" IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Mary Rose," play in three acts by Sir James M. Barrie, with incidental music by Norman O'Neill; presented at the Empire Theater, New York, under the direction of Charles Frohman, evening of December 22, 1920. The cast: Mrs. Otry Ada King Harry Tom Nesbitt Mr. Morland O. B. Clarence Mrs. Morland Winifred Fraser Rev. George Amy A. S. Homewood Mary Rose Ruth Chatterton Simon Blake Tom Nesbitt Cameron Guy Buckley

NEW YORK, New York—Those who attend a performance of "Mary Rose" may entertain doubts at first whether the piece represents Barrie at his best. In the opening episode, when they discern a man, a returned soldier as he calls himself, peer about the dark passages and hall of a deserted country house, and when they observe him trying to drive out of hiding a ghost that haunts the place, they may fancy that things are going to run a rather ordinary course. But in the second episode, "cut back" to the early eighties when they catch sight of the heroine, the original of the ghost, outside the window of the Morland drawing room, walking on the limb of an apple tree as on a bridge from the air to the earth, when they see her step from the tree to the window sill, and when they are aware of her coming from the rustle of leaves and the fragrance of blossoms into the buzz of family voices and the smell of upholstery, they inevitably have a change of feeling about the play and become convinced that there has drifted into the dramatic atmosphere a new idea.

"But," some one may be prompted to remark to himself, "Barrie's idea is merely one of Maeterlinck's reversed; and the window by which Mary Rose enters to her father and mother is nothing but the other side of the window by which Tytul and his sister take leave for a while of their parents in 'The Blue Bird.'"

True enough; and yet certain of the best things that inventors, whether mechanical or literary, have devised, are face-abouts of the efforts of earlier experimenters. As for "Mary Rose," not only the window through which the girl first glides into view, but also the strange place in the Hebrides, the Island That Likes to Be Visited, from which in the second act of the play she vanishes, to be gone 15 years, is patterned more or less after stuff in the Materlinckian carpenter shop. The question, however, is not one of sources and origins, but of illusion. Does the British playwright make his idea work? Does he cause an audience to believe that the daughter of the house of Morland can carry on her existence independently of time and place, and that she can cancel from the calendar any decade and a half she may happen to want to and can abolish locality at will?

No doubt he almost does it with the performers he suffers to interpret his piece at the Empire Theater. The struggle on the opening night was, on the whole, magnificent, Miss Chatterton being a delightful engaged girl in the first drawing-room scene, a charming married woman in the scene on the island of the Hebrides, and a conscientious ghost in the final scene in the dilapidated house, and Mr. Nesbitt being a realistically brusque soldier, son of her who was Mary Rose, in the first and last scenes and a good-mannered youth and husband of the Morlands' daughter in the "cut-back" sections.

But the outcome, while somewhere near satisfactory, is by no means what it has been with other artists in former Barrie studies in fantasy. The trouble seemed to be that the play had fallen into the hands of actors who took it too seriously, deeming it an analytical lecture and regarding themselves as obliged to prove a thesis. In point of stage management and scenic design, the production was excellent and in point of secondary interpretation it was equally admirable, the actors taking the roles of Mr. and Mrs. Morland and of Cameron, the learned Scottish island guide, and of the other two characters in the small cast, doing all that could be asked to make chronological and geographical points about the piece clear.

Moscovitch has the voice for this act, and the slightly grandiose, plausible, visible genius to carry off the character of Cyano, while his stature and lithe movements, suggesting the fencer, would not belie Cyano's reputation for feats of prowess. Of three famous Cyranos, Robert Loraine was fine in the swashbuckling scenes, Charles Wyndham audacious and coaxing in the lighter passages, while Coquelin suggested the poet's imagination. Moscovitch seems the very man for the part. What he might lack of the lightness of Loraine and Wyndham he would more than compensate by that touch of the florid that sits so naturally and gracefully upon him. He would suggest the southern warmth of the Gascon, whose boastful bravado would, in his mellow voice, regain what Rostand intended it to convey, the naivete of the genius who is always half a child.

Moscovitch is an artist whose work should belong to the world, and facilities should be found to enable him to appear in great plays worthy of his mettle. It would be interesting and helpful in every way if it could be arranged for him to play a representative series of the great plays of many nations. England, for instance, might be O'Neill's "King Lear," in either of which roles he should excel. America has authors of outstanding talent at the moment who might prefer to write a play for him. Cyano de Bergerac has already been proposed for France, while Germany could offer him Sudermann's "Stein unter Steinen" or Gerhardt Hauptmann's "College Crampton." For Norway one thinks at once of Ibsen's "Ghosts," Gustav Vasa. For Italy perhaps "La Città Morta" or Alferi's

THE SCOTTISH THEATER

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent in Scotland

GLASGOW, Scotland—The drama occupies a somewhat shrunken page in the literature of Scotland. That may seem strange in a country whose history is so rich in dramatic episode, and whose people are not lacking in the qualities of imagination and humor. But the theater in Scotland had a long struggle against prejudice, and even within the past hundred years Presbyterian edicts were common throughout the country, warning all "good Christians" to discourage the players who ventured within Presbyterian bounds. Curiously enough, greater tolerance was manifested in the north than in the south of Scotland, and theatrical enterprise flourished in Aberdeen (which, by the way, was the first town in Scotland to witness Ibsen on the stage) while the theater was anathema in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The first considerable playhouse to be erected in Glasgow was wrecked on the opening night by a crowd of furious fanatics. In Edinburgh, the dour struggle of Allan Ramsay against magisterial authority is characteristic of the vicissitudes that attended the theater in Scotland. But "the gloomy thoughts and want of sense" which inspired the antagonism, while frequently quenching Ramsay's enterprise, did not subdue the ardor of that stout protagonist of the Scots theater.

The times are more tolerant, and Scotland has shaken off that sour Puritanism which frowned upon even Ramsay's simple "pastorals." The broadening of the artistic outlook is indicated by the movement, originating in Glasgow, to establish a purely Scottish theater. The repertory theater has declined in Glasgow, where once it flourished, but the new enterprise, while less ambitious, promises to be more interesting. It is part of the larger national movement, emphatically patriotic in purpose, and is modeled on the Irish Literary Theater.

That remarkable renaissance in the drama, which not only transformed the Irish stage, but has had palpable effect on the cosmopolitan world of letters, did not arise through the enlightened generosity of a Maecenas. It was, on the contrary, due to hard work, and the original habitation of the Irish players was an obscure hall, with leaking roof, in a dim Dublin street. The Scottish enterprise does not start under such depressing auspices. There is an adequate treasury.

But the play's thing, and in the literary sense the Scottish theater remains to be created. Until the rise of the Irish theater, Irish drama was represented mainly by the plays of Boucicault. The brilliant writers, attracted by the new movement, broke entirely with the Boucicaultian tradition, with its roysterous rascals. The only example of contemporary Scottish theater.

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WALTER

THE HOME FORUM

In Whole or in Part

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
DIVINE Mind is All-in-all. This is the spiritual fact of Being, and is demonstrable. The mortal mind, therefore, is merely the suppositional opposite of this Mind, and because the mortal mind is essentially finite, it conceives only a finite sense of being. In other words, it comprehends only in part. Human experience may be said to be the objectified supposition that wholeness, or infinity, may be divided into parts, or into finity. It is admitted, at least in theory, that man is, as the Bible declares him to be, the image and likeness of God, and that God includes within Himself all good; and yet, having admitted this, mankind proceeds in practice on the false hypothesis that man is endowed in only a limited degree with the divine goodness, or that he is only in part the image and likeness of God. For instance, it is generally conceded in human practice that a man may be richly endowed with intelligence, yet lacking in strength; that he may express only in part that which is called health; that, having health, he may lack financial prosperity; or that, having achieved brilliancy in a given profession, he may be utterly helpless to execute work of another character. In short, while God, the Principle of man's being, is infinite and eternal, man is humanly believed to be finite and his capabilities limited.

The absurdity of such a supposition is of course obvious to him who has even a glimpse of the Science of being. The infinite is indivisible. Man is the image and likeness of God, of Principle, and the attributes of man can therefore, in reality, no more be divided or limited than can the attributes or qualities of God. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 336 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God is indivisible. A portion of God could not enter man; neither could God's fulness be reflected by a single man, else God would be manifestly finite, lose the divine character, and become less than God. Allness is the measure of the infinite, and nothing less can express God." Man, as the expressed image of the infinite, is infinite like his divine Principle. As the compound idea of God, inseparable from Him, he reflects the might and omnipotence of his Maker.

The popular belief that man is incomplete, that he needs to turn to matter for completion and satisfaction, is responsible for all the evils and tragedies of the human race. Once this false belief is mastered and replaced with the understanding that man exists as God's reflection, it will

be seen that man is as complete and perfect as his divine Principle. Thus the wholeness, or holiness of being, will be realized. But man in and of himself, separated from his Principle, would of course be a nonentity. It is in man's inalienable relationship to this divine Principle that perfection lies. The Apostle counseled, "Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. For in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily. And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power." It is always the tradition of the mortal or carnal mind that would obscure man's true origin and being as the complete expression of the one perfect Mind. Because man exists as the image and likeness of God, it follows that all of man is this likeness, and that he is the complete likeness. He has no power to be otherwise. As the compound idea of God, man is eternally identified with every quality of God.

Now it does not make the slightest difference in what way human language interprets man's oneness with God—whether as health, intelligence, prosperity, or longevity. As Paul said on another occasion, "There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord. And there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all. But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal." Because God is God, in other words, divine Principle, this divine Principle is never lacking. God, being the Principle of all that is, is the Principle of health, just as He is the Principle of life and being. In fact, life and being without health would be life and being only in part, which would be an impossibility in divine Science. Just as the same rule of mathematics that is operative in discovering that two times two are four is equally applicable in all numerical combinations, so it is that Principle which shows one the true sense of health, is also operative, when consistently adhered to, to reveal the true sense of substance, and all that substance includes.

Once the fact is seen and acknowledged that Truth is indivisible, forever whole and never in part, mankind will have begun to free itself from the delusion which has ensnared the ages. It is the absurd belief that man possesses and expresses only a part of Truth, only a part of goodness, that has limited mankind. The fact that mortals have failed to discern Truth does not change the forever fact that Truth is All. Christian Science demonstrates this eternal fact, and teaches every man how to unlimn himself and enlarge his capacities. As Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 10 of "No and Yes": "The two largest words in the vocabulary of thought are 'Christian' and 'Science.' The former is the highest style of man; the latter reveals and interprets God and man; it aggregates, amplifies, unfolds, and expresses the ALL-GOD." And again, on page 12 of the same work, she continues, "The unveiled spiritual significance of the Word so enlarges our sense of God that it makes both sense and Soul, man and Life, immaterial, though still individual. It removes all limits from divine power. God must be found all instead of a part of being, and man the reflection of His power and goodness." As God is proved, in fact and in deed, to be All, every false evidence of lack of God, or lack of good, in whatever form it may have been admitted, will spontaneously disappear, and man will be seen dwelling eternally at-one with Him.

The Young Birds Leave the Nest

I think one of the prettiest sights I have ever watched was when I had put up a small hiding tent in front of a pied wagtail's nest, for the purpose of photographing the old ones feeding the youngsters, and saw the family launch themselves into the wide world. The nest was not that of my friends which build in the creepers on the house, for they make their home too high up for photography, but of another pair that had chosen a hole in an old wall belonging to some farm buildings. The parents had got quite used to my tent, and took no notice whatever when I was inside with my camera, but went backwards and forwards with food for the hungry family. In forty-five minutes they visited the nest nine times, or on an average once every five minutes. Say they began work at five o'clock (probably their hungry nestlings were begging for food long before that), and continued up to nine at night, which would mean a sixteen hour working day, they would between them go backwards and forwards one hundred and ninety-two times...

I have mentioned that I saw these young wagtails start upon the great adventure—it was early in the morning—quarter past seven to be exact—when I went to the nest, and found one or two of the nestlings had already flown, while the rest were on the point of following them. Hastily hiding in the little tent and bringing the camera to bear on the nest, I waited events. The morning sun struck warmly on the wall, and the youngsters, anxious to be off, yet fearful of leaving, kept hopping out of the shadowy hole wherein was hidden the nest, standing for a moment or two in the light, and then hopping back to its shelter. What dainty little birds they were in their pearl-grey plumage, which is quite unlike that of the old birds. They wear this uniform until the autumn, then moult it and assume the black and white dress. At last one of them, gathering courage, spread its little wings and flew, awkwardly and feebly it is true, to the top of my tent, where I could hear it patterning about overhead. Soon another joined it, and hopped to and fro. Presently they went away, but hardly had they flown when the old wagtail appeared at the nest. Never have I seen such an astonished and "taken aback" look on any creature's face, as appeared on that of the old bird when she found all her family had gone. She looked into the hole to be sure she was not making a mistake, then flew off to search for the missing young ones, and I have no doubt that she found them near the stack-yard pool, for it was there that I saw the wagtail party a few hours later running to and fro on the muddy margin.—"Wild Creatures of Garden and Hedgerow," Frances Pitt.

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Franklin's English

To an American, the first sight of these New Mexican villages is novel and singular. He seems taken into a different world. Everything is new, strange, and quaint: the men with their pantaloons of cloth, gaily ornamented with lace, split up on the out-

lanes, and a quantity of mud houses.

Franklin's English is a model for advertisement writers. Simplicity was its chief characteristic. He had the faculty of putting the most thought into the fewest words, extravagance in

in that funny English of which he was so proud; "no, already not so bad."

We all drew a deep breath of relief; and Corporal John (as the most considerable junior present) explained to him it was intended for a public building, a kind of prefecture.

"Hé! quoi?" cried he, relapsing into

caught by the inside of a minute; and in less than an hour and a half we were breathing deep of the sweet air of the forest, and stretching our legs up the hill from Fontainebleau octroil, bound for Barbizon—"The Wrecker," by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the artist

"The Old Potterie, Ewell," by A.R. Laird

side of the leg to the knee, and covered at the bottom with a broad strip of morocco; the jacket of calico; the botas of stamped and embroidered leather; the zarape or blanket of striped red and white; the broad-brimmed hat, with a black silk handkerchief tied round it in a roll; or in the lower class, the simple attire of breeches of leather reaching only to the knees, a shirt and a zarape; the bonnetless women with a silken scarf or a red shawl over their heads; and, added to all, the continual chatter of Spanish about him—all remind him that he is in a strange land.—Albert Pike in "Prose Sketches and Poems."

language being the target of one of his chief animadversions. Writing to John Jay from Paris in 1789 he says:

"Mrs. Jay does me much Honor in desiring to have one of the Prints, that have been made here of her Countryman. I send what is said to be the best of five or six engraved by different Hands, from different Paintings. The Verses at the Bottom are truly extravagant. But you must know, that the Desire of pleasing, by a perpetual Rise of Compliments in this polite Nation, has so used up all the common expressions of approbation, that they are become flat and insipid, and to use them almost implies Censure. Hence music, that formerly might be sufficiently praised" when it was called bonne, to go a little farther they call excellent, then superbe, magnifique, exquise, celeste, all which being in their turns worn out, there only remains divine; and when that is grown as insignificant as its Predecessors, I think they must return to common speech and common sense; as, from vying with one another in fine and costly Paintings on their Coaches, since I first knew the Country, not being able to go farther in that Way, they have returned lately to plain Carriages, painted without arms or figures in one uniform color."

Franklin's studies in the art of expression both as a youth and practically throughout his whole life were pursued with one purpose in mind, to influence those who read what he wrote. He had the admirable quality of vision—to be always to see into things further than did those about him, and seeing clearly he desired others to do likewise. As a youth he practised the Socratic method, but later abandoned it for plain, substantial statements of arguments and facts. Later in life he sometimes employed the dialogue.

Every public project, such as paving, cleaning, and lighting the streets, establishing a fire company, hospital, public library, or university, brought forth an article from Franklin's pen published either in the "Gazette," or as a pamphlet, always interestingly and, as events proved, effectively written.—"Benjamin Franklin, Printer." John Clyde Oswald.

It was only when we issued again from the museum that a difference of race broke up the party. Dijon proposed an adjournment to a cafe, the elder Stennis revolted at the thought, moved for the country—a forest, if possible—and a long walk. At once the English speakers rallied to the name of any exercise; even to me, who have been often twitted with my sedentary habits, the thought of country air and stillness proved invincibly attractive. It appeared, upon investigation, we had just time to hail a cab and catch one of the fast trains for Fontainebleau. Beyond the clothes we stood in all were destitute of what is called, with dainty vagueness, personal effects; and it was earnestly mooted, on the other side, whether we had not time to call upon the way and pack a satchel? But the Stennis boys exclaimed upon our effeminacy. They had come from London, it appeared, a week before with nothing but great-coats and tooth-brushes. No baggage—there was the secret of existence. It was expensive, to be sure, for every time you had to comb your hair a barbers must be paid, and every time you changed your linen, one shirt must be bought and another thrown away; but anything was better, argued these young gentlemen, than to be the slaves of haversacks. Something engaging in this theory carried the most of us away. The two Frenchmen, indeed, retired scoffing. Meanwhile the remainder of the company crowded the benches of a cab: the horse was urged, as horses have to be, by an appeal to the pocket of the driver; the train

caught by the inside of a minute; and in less than an hour and a half we were breathing deep of the sweet air of the forest, and stretching our legs up the hill from Fontainebleau octroil, bound for Barbizon—"The Wrecker," by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.

You are displeased that I am not an applicant for office. I can't help it. That road is too muddy now; it is thoroughly cut up with the throng of hungry travelers. I do not believe that even you would have respected me if I had been among them; certainly I could not have respected myself. I do not regard either Office or Money as the supreme good; and though I never had either, I have been so near to each as to see what they are worth very nearly. I regard principle and self-respect as more important than either. I could not have run around begging support for an application without doing myself what I despise and condemn in others; so I hold off. I wished to aid efficiently in carrying into execution the Retrenchment and Reform we promised: I have done, am doing, and will do; I could not, had I been a candidate for office. I have asked nothing, and will have nothing, but not simply because I have not asked it; I might have obtained something perhaps, but it is better so. I will not have the world say that I have given hours that were needed for rest and for bread to the Whig cause with the expectation or design of getting office. I never thought of it. If the public shall ask why I am not an applicant, is not that better than though they should inquire why I am? Enough.

Don't I rejoice at the passage of the cutting-down clauses in the General Appropriation Bill? Glory! I hope they will yet sweep everything in proportion. If the Whigs won't be honest, I trust the Tories will walk them right square up to the bull-ring. As to "The Future"—the great mistake on your part is that you do not begin to understand our system. You are (as) ignorant as a hoe-hand. Suppose you as editor, Grund as publisher, another good fellow as printer, a fourth as papermaker, etc., were to combine in a great newspaper establishment, each having his share of the profits according to his hours of labor, his capital and skill, couldn't you work as heartily as though you were a hireling? You defy all common sense. Then about home. We propose that each man shall have his own exclusive home—not in the cellar or garret of some rich man's edifice, but a good wholesome suite of rooms. Do understand what we propose before you attempt to proselyte. Yours,

H. GREELEY.

—From the Correspondence of Rufus W. Griswold.

Ewell and Nonsuch Palace

Ewell almost joins Epsom; Ewell with its old name Ewell, which its historians tell you means At ye Well; the guess looks too easy. The well is plain enough to see; Ewell has pools of the clearest water and springs running fast by the side of the street; it is the most definite beginning of a river that ever attracted a village to its banks, and it runs out of the village as the little Hog's Mill river—a stream with a sparkle in it that deserves a prettier name. But the village which the stream drew to it has changed. The High Street has kept some of its older houses, with upper stories jutting out over the road; but the church which the old houses knew has gone. They pulled it down in the forties—that unhappy decade for anything ancient and quiet in Surrey villages; all they left was the tower...

But Ewell has a greater ruin. Castle preserves it in Ewell Park; but when I was at Ewell the Castle and Park were for sale, and I could find no one who could show it to me, or even who knew where it was. Few, perhaps, have seen it, and there can be little to see, by all accounts, but what remains is the ruin of Nonsuch Palace—just the foundations of the banquet hall; that is all that remains of the palace that was to be incomparable, like no palace ever built before, the royalest building in Christendom. That was what Henry VIII meant to make it, when he began it in 1538, and he had built most of it... nine years later. It stood unfinished for ten years more; then Mary sold it to the Earl of Arundell, and he finished it. Elizabeth bought it back, and so it came a royal palace to the Stuarts: even the Parliamentary wars left it untouched, and it was the refuge for Charles II's Exchequer at the fire of London. Pepys has a picture of Non-such, just after the Restoration. "A very noble house," he calls it, and a delicate park about it.... Two years later he walked in the park and admired the house and the trees; "a great walk of an elm and a walnut set one after another, in order. And all the houses on the outside filled with figures of stories; and good paintings of Rubens' or Holbein's doing. And one great thing is that most of the house is covered, I mean the posts and quarters in the walls, with lead, and gilded. I walked into the ruined garden."—"Highways and Byways in Surrey," Eric Parker.

All Hands Are Told to the Plough

Out by the ricks the mantled engine stands. Crestfallen, deserted,—for now all hands Are told to the plough,—and ere it is dawn appear The teams following and crossing far and near. As hour by hour they broaden the brown bands Of the striped fields; and behind them frieze and prance The heavy toaks, and daws grey-pated dance: As awhile, surmounting a crest, in sharp outline (A miniature of toil, a gem's design.) They are pictured, horses and men, . . .

—Robert Bridges.

On Office Holding

Greeley to R. W. Griswold
New York, Feb. 26, 1841.
My dear Gris:

I have twenty minutes before Mail-time, and fifty things to do; but I think I must devote them to answering your letter...

You are displeased that I am not an applicant for office. I can't help it. That road is too muddy now; it is thoroughly cut up with the throng of hungry travelers. I do not believe that even you would have respected me if I had been among them; certainly I could not have respected myself. I do not regard either Office or Money as the supreme good; and though I never had either, I have been so near to each as to see what they are worth very nearly. I regard principle and self-respect as more important than either. I could not have run around begging support for an application without doing myself what I despise and condemn in others; so I hold off. I wished to aid efficiently in carrying into execution the Retrenchment and Reform we promised: I have done, am doing, and will do; I could not, had I been a candidate for office. I have asked nothing, and will have nothing, but not simply because I have not asked it; I might have obtained something perhaps, but it is better so. I will not have the world say that I have given hours that were needed for rest and for bread to the Whig cause with the expectation or design of getting office. I never thought of it. If the public shall ask why I am not an applicant, is not that better than though they should inquire why I am? Enough.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Treaty of Sèvres

No one acquainted with actual conditions in the Near East can doubt the wisdom of the protest made by Mr. Lloyd George in the British House of Commons, the other day, against any attempt to upset the Treaty of Sèvres. The situation is a peculiarly delicate one, and the danger of the allied powers being betrayed into hasty action is considerable. Greece has, temporarily at least, disappointed many high-hopes that had been entertained of her. During the early years of the war, when the Greek people persisted in returning Mr. Venizelos to power, in spite of the tremendous efforts made by the King and court party to secure his defeat, when, later on, they followed Mr. Venizelos by thousands to Salonika, and, later still, on the abdication of Constantine, threw themselves as one man into a great national struggle for the realization of a greater Greece, the world was steadily inclined to the view that the Greek was coming into his own indeed. The fickleness, incompetency and corruption which for so long had so often been associated with the Greek people and their government came to be regarded as unjust or as a thing of the past, and the new Greece to be looked upon as the only Greece.

The overwhelming defeat of Mr. Venizelos at the polls a few weeks ago, followed by an almost unanimous invitation from the Greek people to Constantine to return to Athens came as a rude awakening to many, and nowhere, apparently, was it felt so acutely as in Great Britain. Almost immediately, a sentiment was engendered by the friends of Turkey in favor of punishing Greece for her fickleness, and this took definite shape in the House of Commons last Thursday, when formal demands were made on the Premier that the Treaty of Sèvres should be modified, and that the British Government should approach Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, and so definitely link up the policy of Great Britain with that of France.

Now Mr. Lloyd George, it may be ventured, is one of the last people likely to be rushed into a trap of this kind. The "cui bono" of the Roman states is never very far from his view in any situation, national or international, and, in this particular instance, he had no difficulty in perceiving that the only people likely to benefit from such a proposal were the Turks and the French financier. It may perhaps be charged that there was a trace of opportunism in Mr. Lloyd George's arguments. The Mediterranean was vital to Great Britain. Great Britain wanted the friendship of Greece, and while the Greek people had done much to fill the British people with resentment, the British people would do well to remember that they did not know all the facts, and that explanations might yet be forthcoming which would throw a different light on recent happenings. As to Mustapha Kemal, the fact was that Kemal and the Bolsheviks were already on the verge of a struggle for the possession of Azerbaijan. The old secular struggle between the Turks and the Russians was developing. Were not these factors of which they ought to wait and see the development?

In a word, Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the demands made upon him, was a singularly able plea for time, and time in the Greek situation is entirely on the side of a righteous settlement. The righteousness of the Treaty of Sèvres is not in the least affected by the way in which the Greek people have treated Mr. Venizelos. In his first public statement after his retirement from Athens, Mr. Venizelos made himself perfectly clear on this point. For no one knew better than did Mr. Venizelos the extent to which his enemies at home had played upon the feelings of a tired people, in order to bring about his overthrow, and how his enemies abroad would play upon the feelings of his friends to victimize Greece, ostensibly in his support. Mr. Venizelos with all the wisdom of a great statesman, as well as with all the devotion of a great patriot, urged the upholding, in its integrity, of the Treaty of Sèvres. Mr. Lloyd George, in his recent speech in the House of Commons, ranged himself quite definitely on the side of Mr. Venizelos.

That the decision is a wise one, indeed the only possible one if a settlement of the Near Eastern question is ever to be reached, cannot be doubted. The rehabilitation of Turkey, at the expense of the just claims of Greece, far from settling anything, must simply lay the train for more and perhaps greater trouble in the very near future. Anyone who knows the inner history of the Anatolian railways, and the part that the concession has played in the French Near Eastern policy during the past two decades, has no difficulty in understanding why France would very much prefer to see the Turk rather than the Greek in Smyrna and even Thrace, but Mr. Lloyd George, however careful he may be to keep his own counsel, has no intention whatever of endangering the peace of the Near East for the sake of the French financier and concession hunter.

Mr. Lloyd George's position is a peculiarly difficult one. With one hand tied behind him by the secret diplomacy which again effectively pervades all the negotiations, he has often to adopt roundabout means for saying what he thinks. He cannot, as he evidently would, if he could, declare bluntly that General Gouraud's "campaign," last spring, against Mustapha Kemal, followed by the now famous "strategic retreat," was deliberately staged for a certain definite purpose. He does point out, however, that, although, early in the year, Mustapha Kemal was reported to have an "overwhelming force" at his command, Greek troops were able to scatter this force "without difficulty." He does, moreover, urge the British people to refuse to be rushed into tearing up treaties, which cost so much to fashion, and upon which so much depends, and he does warn them against doing anything to bring about a restoration of those conditions in the Near East "which very nearly proved fatal to the British people in the great war from which they have emerged."

If it was necessary, whilst Mr. Venizelos was still at

the helm, to insist that there should be no tampering of any kind with the Treaty of Sèvres, it is more than ever necessary today to make the same demand.

The Packers and the Stockyards

THE difficulty of the packers in arranging a sale of the stockyards that will be satisfactory to the United States Government shows how thoroughly the packing interests have become associated with the other great financial powers of the country. That various industries are necessarily related does not mean that they must all be controlled by an oligarchy of capital. A way must be worked out in which each division of the industries that are concerned in packing shall have its own distinct function, and shall be operated by coordinate, but independent, companies. A freely competitive cooperation is not a contradiction of terms, because a real balance of activity can be achieved in which there shall be order, economy of production and distribution, an adequate check on prices, and yet no monopoly.

When the packers have attempted to justify themselves by showing their low percentage of profit on their gross business, they have left two points unexplained. One of these is the rapidity of their turnover, which enables them to make a large profit on their capital many times during the year. The other is that they also make huge profits in many other ways than in the actual packing business. Thus the packers' dollar shows that the largest part of every dollar in their gross business goes for live stock. The mere statement of this fact does not reveal, however, that the packers themselves are interested in the raising and marketing of live stock, so that the high prices of cattle mean large profits to them directly. If, then, they go still further, and argue that high prices of cattle are due in part to high prices of grain and of land, they do not explain at the same time that they are also widely interested in grain and in land, and thus are sure of profits in these ways too. The ownership of the stockyards by the packers has been just one way by which they have been able to manage the prices of cattle, for their own benefit both as sellers and as buyers. When buyer and seller are practically one and the same, and there is a profit for both in any transaction, the final profit to those in control is considerably more than is shown in any simple apportionment of a packer's dollar. When, in addition, the huge marketplace called the stockyards is operated by the same owners, who make incidental profit for consummating the transactions between themselves and themselves, the possibilities of profit are even more extended.

The argument in favor of a monopoly is always one of efficiency. Yet the same efficiency should be possible in a system of competitive cooperation, which would reduce unnecessary profits, make prices more equitable, and yet allow sufficient return to the smaller units of operating capital. In this readjustment, the sale of the stockyards is just one important step. Perhaps the difficulty of this step, so far, has been due to the reluctance of the oligarchy of the packers to recognize that a radical readjustment is inevitable. When once men admit that what has seemed impossible is really feasible, and will benefit all, the change comes about in an orderly fashion. If the necessary changes do not proceed from intelligent foresight, they are consummated, in the end, through conflict, if they are really unavoidable. In the case of the packers, it is certainly instructive for the public to see how intermingled all the activities connected with packing have become. In proportion as all understand the facts, the rearrangement of these activities will be harmonious.

Lot-et-Garonne

THE recent by-election in Lot-et-Garonne is attracting considerable attention in France. By-elections, it is true, are always doubtful criteria. The issues that win by-elections do not, as a rule, win general elections. Nevertheless, there are occasions when the inference as to national feeling to be drawn from a by-election is quite unmistakable. All the evidence points to the conclusion that the recent trial of strength between the Socialists and the Bloc National at Lot-et-Garonne was such an occasion.

Something over a year ago, when France, under the leadership of Mr. Clemenceau, fancied herself face to face with Bolshevism, and saw in every confessed Socialist an emissary from Moscow, Renaud Jean, a Socialist, was defeated in Lot-et-Garonne by an overwhelming majority. The other day he was elected by a majority of more than 4000 over his opponent, a representative of the Bloc National. Why? The question is one which is being asked very frequently in France, and is receiving many different kinds of answers. There are those who profess to see in the incident the revival, in a more dangerous form than ever, of the menace of Bolshevism. The Bloc National, that strange and fearful alliance between the Conservatives and the Radicals, is doubtless more than ever concerned over the outlook, more than ever convinced of the necessity of sinking all differences, and uniting in the face of a common danger. Some deputies, it appears, even go so far as to urge that all by-elections be suspended until after the publication of the results of the census of the population, which is to be held in March next. The object of last year's electoral law, they insist, was to reduce the number of deputies, which is based on the number of electors, and the just electoral status of the country cannot be determined until the result of the census is known. In the light of Lot-et-Garonne they cannot contemplate without misgiving the by-elections which must take place almost immediately, to say nothing of the many more which must result from the senatorial elections next January.

Now, if there was any real danger of Bolshevism flooding the country, if the true reading of Lot-et-Garonne was that it was the first reconnaissance in force of a fresh Bolshevik onslaught there might be some excuse, if not for such methods, at any rate for such misgivings. This, however, is not the true reading of the recent by-election. Lot-et-Garonne simply means that the people of France are beginning to wake up to a realization that Bolshevism is being made the stalking-horse for the return to power of all manner of reactionary

forces. In the forefront of these is the political activity of the Roman Catholic Church. More than ever before, in recent years, the Vatican is today endeavoring to enter the field of international politics. As far as France is concerned, this campaign has concentrated in an effort to secure the resumption of those diplomatic relations which were severed so briefly, some sixteen years ago. The line of reasoning employed by the advocates of such resumption is not difficult to discover. It was quite adequately exposed by Paul Boncour, in a recent speech to the Chamber of Deputies. "The real reason why France is seeking to renew her relations with the Vatican," he declared, "is that the Vatican is pursuing a reactionary policy in Central Europe and that French official policy commits the country to the same course."

Of course, the advocates of this change in France's policy are eager, on all occasions, to insist that a renewal of diplomatic relations with the Vatican would not in any way affect the separation laws of sixteen years ago, and that secularism in the schools would remain as firmly established as ever. This, however, is the crux of the whole situation. The ultramontane clergy made quite clear last summer when they ventured to endanger the safety of the whole project by demanding the repudiation of the secular laws. The demand was hastily suppressed, but not before it had set in motion a process of awakening which found its first effective expression at Lot-et-Garonne, the other day. Some three weeks ago, the government succeeded in securing the assent of the Chamber to the establishment of a French Embassy at the Vatican. The final decision, however, does not rest with the Chamber, but with the Senate, and the Senate, in spite of all that Mr. Leygues has been able to do to facilitate the consummation of a policy which he inherited from Mr. Millerand, is apparently not at all inclined to hurry matters. The latest news on the subject is that the senatorial commission has decided to postpone discussion of the whole question until after the partial reconstruction of the Senate next month. Between this and then much may happen. Lot-et-Garonne, it may be ventured, is only the beginning of things.

Main Street From Dawn to Dark

MAIN STREET, strictly speaking, claims nothing of exclusiveness. As a distinguishing designation it is as generally used, in the United States at least, as are the given names and surnames in most frequent use, and in all the length and breadth of the land, no doubt, few cities or towns could be found without a thoroughfare pretentious at some time in its history, perhaps now an ambitious and thriving factory section, or maybe vainly and almost pathetically seeking to reflect a brilliance and a glory long departed. There are the Main Streets of the yesterdays, just as there are the Main Streets of tomorrow. In the older sections of New England and the eastern states, especially in some of the so-called "greater" cities, accretions, annexations, and consolidations of former independent community units have sometimes relegated Main Street to a place of inferior importance.

But there are other and newer Main Streets, many of them, all seemingly in the heyday of their exclusive glory and importance. They ponder not the plight of their illustrious predecessors, and take no thought, apparently, of possible evolutions which work surprising, yet inescapable, changes in their own fortunes. These newer bearers of an illustrious name, these thriving, dominating, and admired Main Streets are, of course, in the more recently-established towns and cities of the west and middle west. Once these newer centers would have been described as being situated on or near the "frontier." But now there is no frontier. Even it has been absorbed and overlapped, as it were, by the meeting of the civilizations claiming their origin, respectively, in the east and in the west. But even if there be no frontier in name, there is a vast section which still retains the atmosphere, the local color, and many of the customs and identifying marks of the frontier. It is in this section, somewhat indefinitely bounded, that Main Street abides and abounds, not in diminishing but in increasing glory. It seems almost to have identifying marks all its own. Those who know Main Street, who realize its commercial and industrial importance, who know its business people, its stories, its banks, its progressiveness, and its promise, know instinctively why it could not be called Elm Street, or Oak Street, or Pine Street, or Grand Avenue, or even First Street. There are reasons enough why it could not have been named any one of these, but the great and all-sufficient reason is that it is Main Street. By common consent it was the first street upon which sidewalks were built, the first and perhaps the only street to be paved, the first street in which arc lights were installed, and the first street to be sprinkled in summer or cleared of snow in winter. There was never any thought of designating it by any title less appropriate to its dignity and importance.

The composite panorama of Main Street, indelibly stamped upon the memory of denizen, tourist, or frequent visitor, in all its familiar and sometimes monotonous detail, is now as distinctively western as it once was distinctively American. It could not be reproduced outside its own peculiar atmosphere and surroundings, because, strangely enough, it does not seem to reflect at all the personalities and individualities of the townspeople, but to reflect faithfully, with the soil, the rocks, the trees, the hills and mountains, and the rivers, the great empire of which it is a characteristic representative unit. The populations of the great west are as cosmopolitan as those of the east, and yet the towns and cities, and the main streets, without exception, are characteristically American. They will respond to this test wherever applied, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf.

Main Street, as it is best known, extends from the big farm with the brick house and the red-roofed barn, south of town to the railroad depot on the extreme north. Beyond these points, in either direction, it is simply the main road, a county or a state road perhaps, along which may be seen numberless signposts and highly-colored advertising signs offering gratuitous and unneeded directions to the approaching traveler. Main Street, one

is compelled to admit, is an early riser. Having closed its stores early the night before, dawn finds it preparing for a busy day ahead.

The blacksmith, in the little shop which stands well back in a lot filled with wagons and sleighs, some waiting for repairs and some far beyond the possibility of repair, is swinging open the doors of his weather-beaten workplace. A languid youth seems somewhat protestingly to be straightening the chairs and sweeping, on the broad veranda of the "Merchants Hotel," on the corner opposite the bank. An iceman, after loading from the factory near the depot, begins a contemplative round, stopping first at the "confectionery," half a block down the street. The town's "leading lawyer," never quite able to rid himself of a custom of early rising, formed, perhaps, on a farm, is waiting outside the barber shop, impatient because of a seemingly unnecessary delay. A grocer is arranging his wares in attractive display, while a newly-fledged clerk is sprinkling the walls in front of the store. Soon the proprietor of the "emporium," the town's general store, appears, the post office is opened, the ringing of a bell announces breakfast at the hotel, a livery team, ambitious and alert, swings with a broad circle from the barn to start on a twenty-mile cross-country drive, and the day is begun. Soon the bank will open, a hundred teams will be hitched to posts along the curb, and Main Street will be at its best. It is not commonplace. It is never sordid, because it embodies and reflects the purposeful, honest activities of a thrifty and prosperous community. To those who participate in it it cannot be monotonous. There is nothing eventful in it, and seldom anything epochal. From dawn until dusk it is much the same, but there is a something to be found there which may not be discovered in broader, lighter, or longer thoroughfares, though it should be. That is contentment, happiness, and a reasonably satisfied ambition. Yet how often are they missed! Sometimes the inclination is to suspect that they are never lacking on Main Street, the new Main Street as it is seen today.

Editorial Notes

THE statement just issued by Josephus Daniels regarding the prices paid by the navy for coal, during the past three years, discloses, inadvertently, perhaps, but none the less surely, a situation which can only be described as scandalous. The navy, it appears, has never paid a higher price for coal than \$4.24 a ton, and has quite commonly obtained coal as low as \$1.90 a ton. These prices, Mr. Daniels declares, represented a fair profit, and one with which the dealers were well satisfied. In the circumstances, it may be asked, was there any honest need for all the inquiries, the discussions, the charges and counter-charges of the last three years in regard to the price of coal, resulting, for the most part, in nothing but steadily rising prices, if the administration was in possession of the positive knowledge that coal dealers could afford to sell coal at say \$3 a ton and make a fair profit?

WHY do children so commonly dislike going to school? Mr. E. F. O'Neill, who is in charge of a public elementary school near Manchester, England, seems to have answered this question when he says, "Work is done to a time-table, not for work's sake. The time-table is the mark of slavery. It delivers the child into the hands of the teacher and the teacher into the hands of the inspector. Freedom is the breath of life, and, till it sweeps through our conventional hidebound schools, we cannot hope for real life there." Mr. O'Neill certainly seems to be on the right track, but what haunts schoolmasters and pupils generally is the thought of the examinations qualifying for entrance into universities and professions. Time-tables and curricula appear to be modeled with the sole object of getting children through these "exams" Abolish "exams," and put the examiners on board wages and then time-tables can be dispensed with and school life will lose more than half its terrors.

CATO's oft-repeated exhortation "Delenda est Carthago"—"Carthage must be destroyed"—must have been a very annoying expression to the Roman Senate unwilling to go and have it out, once and for all, with the Carthaginians. But in the end they had to go and do it. Today citizens are equally displeased when they are told for the "ninth" time that the present wave of crime on both sides of the Atlantic is due to the liquor traffic. Recently a grand jury in Ontario gave it as its opinion that the present abnormal amount of crime in the Province was due not only to the existing unemployment but also to illegal traffic in liquor. To the wide-awake observer of the times this may seem "stale news," but as sure as the dawn follows the night, people will one day, like the Romans of old, wake up to the fact that the enemy must be destroyed.

THE formal holiday dinner given each year to "the working horses of Boston," in Post Office Square, might be regarded as rather a shallow enterprise, if it were not for one thing, namely, that it is regarded by its promoters merely as a picturesque way of drawing attention to the desirability and very great blessedness of kindness to animals. There is something strangely engaging about the whole affair, about the menu with its pièce de résistance of mixed corn and oats, followed by such delicacies as sliced carrots and apples, about the bucket-dishes, and the copious drafts of water when desired. But the secret of it all lay in the legend which might be seen around, urging that the kindness to animals exemplified in the horses' holiday dinner should be observed by all, everywhere, the year round.

PROBABLY the statement which will be longest remembered by Australians with a sense of humor—and no Australian will admit that he does not possess that—in the duel between Mr. Watt, the former Federal Treasurer, and Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, will be the admission by Mr. Watt that the unparalleled welcome home enjoyed by Mr. Hughes after the Geneva Conference was nicely staged! The Labor members of the House of Representatives laughed loudly and long, one of them remarking that he had nearly been interned at the time for saying the same thing.